

*The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill*

# PRESS

A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

OCTOBER 20, 1956

57<sup>th</sup>  
year

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING  
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES



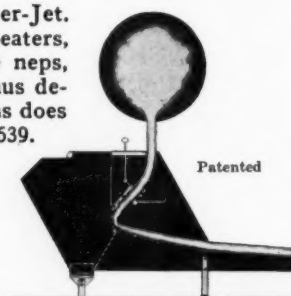


*You can see it here!*

This unretouched photograph is of trash discharge scooped from a Super-Jet lint cleaner in actual operation on moderately trashy machine picked cotton. You can see plenty of trash... leaves, stems, motes... and a lot of nep-stock. But there's no spinable fiber. Super-Jet gives you a better net turnout of good spinning-quality fiber because it takes out trash; leaves lint in.

### AND NO MOVING PARTS IS THE REASON

Here is a cross section of a Super-Jet. It has no moving parts — no beaters, no saws — nothing to create neps, nothing to wear out. A Lummus development of gentle air-streams does the work. Write for Bulletin 639.



## LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO.

Established 1869

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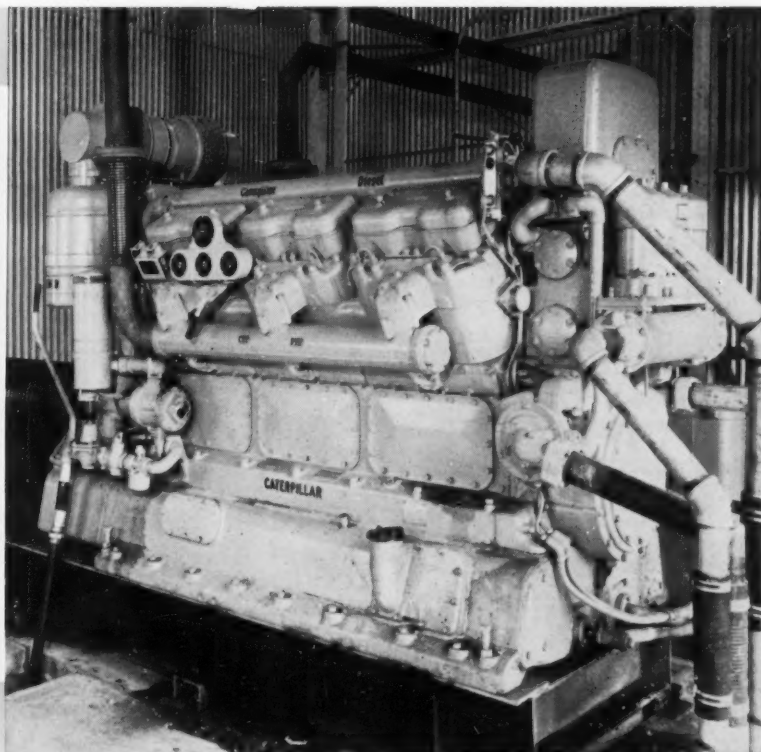
## CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY

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## **CAT\* D397 HANDLES 400 HP LOAD WITH EASE**

When Voltin Bros., of Burlington, Texas, built their new gin, they needed more power and decided to get the best. In Mr. Joe Voltin's words, "We figured the Caterpillar D397 was the best engine money could buy."

What they like about it today is the convenient starting, low cost of operation, long life and good dealer service. The big Cat Engine powers four 90-saw Murray gins, nine fans, No. 70 dryer, cleaners, separators, burr machine, condenser and hydraulic tramper. That's a 400 HP load and the engine handles it without strain, 12 hours a day, six days a week.

Mr. Voltin goes on: "We looked at several other engines before we purchased this one. If we'd looked only at first cost we could have bought the same horsepower for less. But we wanted an engine to do a long-life job, and we figured it would be the cheapest in the long run."

Caterpillar Cotton Gin Engines are built to save their owners money over a span of years. Their four-cycle design means more fuel energy is turned into work power. There are no cylinder ports or air boxes

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The D397 is now available with spark ignition, to burn natural gas where that is the most economical fuel. A 10:1 compression ratio adds to fuel savings, and the low-tension ignition system makes for complete dependability.

Your Caterpillar Dealer has a full line of engines ranging up to 650 HP (maximum output capacity). His reliable service and stock of genuine Caterpillar parts are factors in the long, money-saving work life of the engines he sells.

Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Illinois, U. S. A.

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**MODERN HEAVY-DUTY  
COTTON GIN ENGINES**

# Pick the Cotton that's Best for You

**Extra Early** ✓



**MATURITY**—Very Early  
**PLANT TYPE**—Open—Sparse foliage—very prolific.  
**BOLL**—Medium size—Fluffs well.  
**PICKING QUALITIES**—Very good—for hand picking or machine.  
**GIN TURN-OUT**—High. Percentage Generally runs 36-39



**Extra Staple** ✓



**STAPLE LENGTH** — Usually runs 1-3/32, 1-5/32.  
**PLANT TYPE** — Sturdy — Strong limbs hold heavy fruit load upright.  
**PICKING QUALITIES** — Excellent. Big Boll ideal for machine or hand picking.  
**YIELD**—Extra Heavy!



**Extra Gin Turn-out** ✓



**GIN TURN-OUT**—Extra good,  
**PLANT TYPE** — Upright — Extremely light foliage.  
**STAPLE LENGTH**—1-1/32 to 1-3/32.  
**PICKING QUALITIES**—Good. Well-opened bolls excellent for hand or machine picking.



Get more cotton per acre . . . Better quality for extra profit. There is a Stoneville cotton to fit the specific needs of your operation. Every Stoneville cotton assures you of heavy yield. Choose the Stoneville "Extra" for your special requirement.

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FARMERS CAN OFTEN SEE THE DIFFERENCE when they sow *Panogenized* seed... the heavier stands, healthier plants, extra yield, bigger profits at harvest. This Arkansas farmer compares typical cotton plants from *Panogenized* seed (left) with plants from an untreated portion of the same field (right).

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# Panogenized



PANOGEN IS THE ONLY LIQUID SEED TREATMENT WIDELY RECOMMENDED by Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, coast to coast. Alert farmers are carefully following recommendations of county agents and ag teachers. They prefer to use materials that are fully tested and officially recommended... another reason they'll "Be sure it's Panogenized".

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### The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill PRESS...

READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

★ ★ ★

#### OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF:

National Cottonseed Products Association  
National Cotton Ginnings' Association  
Alabama Cotton Ginnings' Association  
Arizona Ginnings' Association  
Arkansas-Missouri Ginnings' Association  
California Cotton Ginnings' Association  
The Carolinas Ginnings' Association  
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New Mexico Cotton Ginnings' Association  
Oklahoma Cotton Ginnings' Association  
Tennessee Cotton Ginnings' Association  
Texas Cotton Ginnings' Association

★

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS is the Official Magazine of the foregoing associations for official communications and news releases, but the associations are in no way responsible for the editorial expressions or policies contained herein.

**A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION**

#### ON OUR COVER:

Worried? Upset? Can't sleep at night? Take Dr. Nature's medicine, the cure-all that's clearly depicted on the cover of this issue. Practically any physician will agree that this boy and girl have found the right prescription for man or woman in these days of farm problems, national elections, world troubles and everything else. So, all that most of us need to do is to find a way to take a liberal dose of a quiet, peaceful spot next weekend, and it doesn't much matter whether the fish are biting or not.

*Photo by A. Devaney, Inc.*

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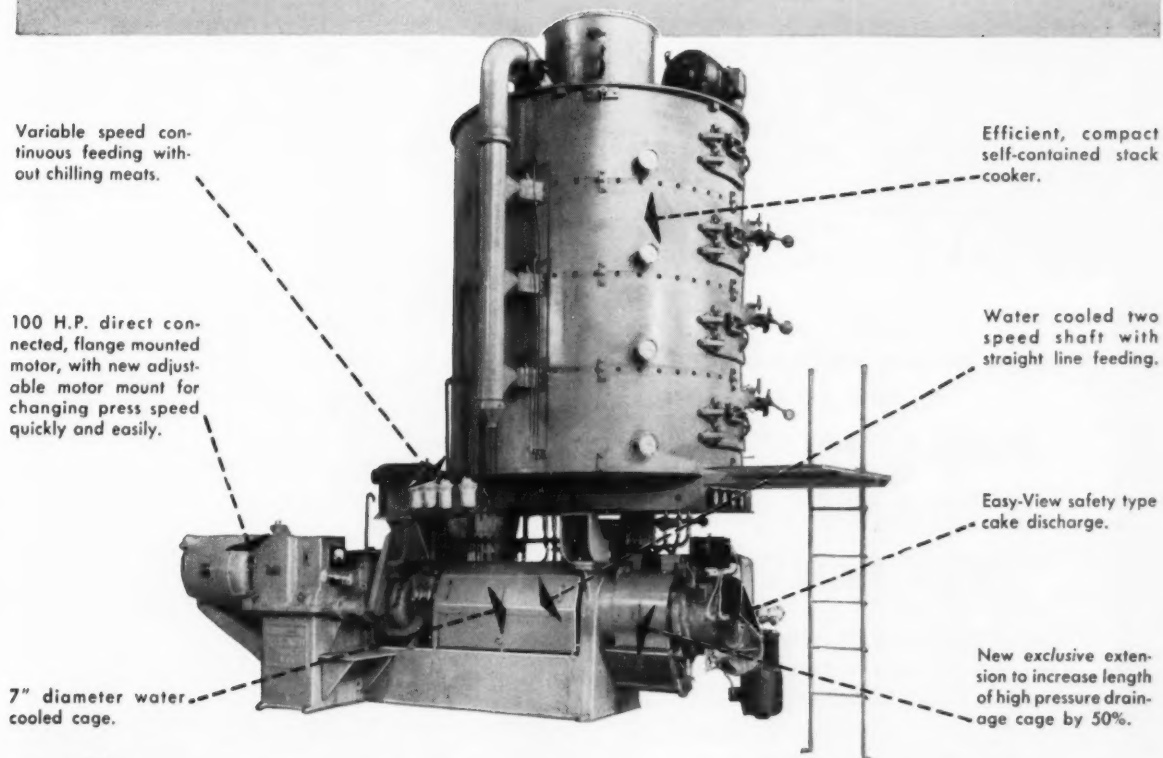
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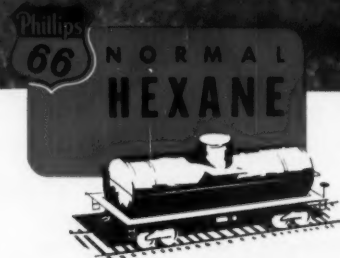
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*Special Products Division*

Bartlesville, Oklahoma





W. E. Hassler, superintendent of Buckeye's Hollywood Mill in Memphis, and the author, C. W. Huggins, raise the four-star safety flag awarded for two million safe man-hours.

By C. W. HUGGINS

Manager, Buckeye  
Industrial Relations Department



ON JULY 21, 1955, the Hollywood mill (in Memphis) of the Buckeye Cellulose Corp. established a new world's record for the fats and oils industry by working more than 1,632,244 manhours without a lost-time injury.

Since that time the Hollywood mill has been setting a new world's record each day it operates. Its last lost-time injury occurred on Nov. 1, 1951.

On Aug. 5 of this year the Hollywood mill reached its goal of two million injury-free manhours. Immediately the employees set a new goal to shoot for—three million safe manhours.

While the Hollywood mill record reflects the effort of each mill employee, it also represents the over-all safety program of the Buckeye Cotton Oil Division of the Buckeye Cellulose Corp.

During 1955 the lost-time frequency for all industry was 12.1, but for all oil mills it was 23.5! Buckeye finished the year with a 2.6 frequency rate. We know we can improve on this and feel that any mill in the industry can drastically drop its number of lost-time injuries.

• **Begins with Individual** — Our safety program begins first, of course, with the man on the job. He is trained to work safely and is shown that working safely means working efficiently. Buckeye never asks any employee to jeopardize his well-being while performing his job.

The employee must be safety-minded and actively take part in the safety program. All the safety rules and safety devices in the world won't do a bit of good unless the employee uses them. Equipment with the best safety guards can still be operated unsafely.

Before a new Buckeye employee starts work, his foreman discusses the company's general safety rules which are outlined in the orientation booklet, "Buckeye and I."

The foreman also gives the employee specific safety training for the man's job and the department. After two weeks the foreman again reviews on-the-job safety and impresses the employee with the constant need for safety.

## Buckeye Proves Safety Pays

Dates of both talks are noted on the man's personnel record.

• **It's Not Luck** — Buckeye has never operated on the principle that a mill is lucky if it doesn't have an accident. Our management plans work so that we will not have accidents. Luck never built an adequate safety program; but hard work, planning, and the combined effort of every employee have established fine safety records.

Safety is a line responsibility and not a staff function. The superintendent at each mill is completely responsible for the safety of his employees. The job does not belong to the staff of an Industrial Relations Department or a safety engineer. Staff assistance is provided to assist him in doing the safety job, not to do it. Safety must take its place next to quality, production capacities and other basic manufacturing considerations.

Once a month all members of mill supervision meet with the superintendent for the "superintendent's monthly safety meeting." Only safety material is discussed. New information from the Industrial Relations Department is reviewed, and particular emphasis is put on items which might be valuable in departmental safety meetings. Under the direction of the supervisory safety committee chairman, the meeting hears previous safety activities and future plans of this committee. The most serious unsafe acts observed during the past month are reviewed, and emphasis

is put on the importance of the "safety attitude."

Carrying the safety message from this meeting to the employees is the duty of department foremen. Each foreman holds a departmental safety meeting which calls for active participation of the employees. Material from the superintendent's meeting is used as well as information from the Industrial Relations Department, the monthly Safety Bulletin and items brought up by employees themselves.

The foreman also carries out his line duties of maintaining safety in his department by making out daily reports which describe unsafe acts or conditions. The report must show the corrective action taken or the suggested correction. If an unsafe working condition can't be immediately corrected, a work order is given to the maintenance department and this is given priority.

Employees themselves also participate in Buckeye's safety program through the safety and health committee at each mill. This group is made up of five or six employees who represent each department in the mill. This committee meets regularly with the mill superintendent and discusses all phases of safety and health at the mill. Thus, employees not only take an active part in the safety program, but are kept informed about developments in the program by the man responsible for its success—the superintendent.

Buckeye also uses three other sources to promote safety in the mills. An an-

nual "safety audit" is made at each mill by a member of the central Industrial Relations Department. Unsafe practices and techniques are discussed with the mill superintendent. The inspection is intended (and accepted) as constructive, unbiased criticism which an "outsider" can give.

The mills display promotional material from the National Safety Council and from Buckeye's Industrial Relations Department, such as posters, slogans, and signs.

And a third source of safety promotion is locally-held contests. Such contests, all geared to a safety theme, have appropriate awards, such as safety shoes, automobile first-aid kits, or safety flashlights. "No accident award" pins are given employees at mills that have established outstanding safety records for three or four years. When a mill works 500,000 safe manhours, it can fly Buckeye's safety flag. For each additional 500,000 hours, a star is added to the flag.

ords for three or four years. When a mill works 500,000 safe manhours, it can fly Buckeye's safety flag. For each additional 500,000 hours, a star is added to the flag.

• **It Means Human Savings** — What is the result of such a program? Last year's awards from the National Safety Council included two "Awards of Honor," three "Awards of Merit," seven "Certificates of Commendation" and one "President's letter." In addition, 12 mills received perfect record plaques for their performance in the 1955 Chemical Section safety contest.

But more importantly, Buckeye's safety record has meant human savings. Fingers, arms, legs, eyes and even lives have been spared because of a day-in, day-out concentration on safety because Buckeye knows that "safety pays."

## • Soybeans, Safflower Tested in Arizona

SOYBEANS AND SAFFLOWER are two oilseed crops Arizona farmers are planting with cotton in skip-row plantings, Arizona Farmer-Ranchman reports.

Lee and Clark varieties of soybeans are being used in Cochise County, where 10 varieties were tested a year earlier.

One planting of the Clark bean is on the W. D. Benton farm in Stewart Community. He has 40 acres of beans planted between his skip-row cotton. Only fertilization he used was one application of nitrogen at a rate of about 20 units per acre.

• **Safflower Promising**—David R. Rubis, Mesa Experiment Station agronomist, commented on safflower recently as follows:

"Safflower has been grown at the Mesa Experiment Station since 1937. In 1952 a special safflower research project was set up in cooperation with USDA.

"Several strains showed excellent performance in 1956 yield tests. From them will come future varieties. Meanwhile, the varieties N10 and N6 are recommended—N10 for most planting and N6 where root rot is a problem.

"In 1956 experiments on field-size plots, yields were as high as 3,800 pounds per acre of N10 and 3,600 pounds of N6.

"In Arizona, safflower is grown as a winter crop. Several methods of planting were tested in 1956, with highest yields attained when the safflower was planted in beds in rows 20 to 30 inches apart. Date-of-planting studies at Safford, Mesa and Yuma showed the best planting dates to be Dec. 1 to Jan. 1 in the Salt River Valley, Nov. 1 to Dec. 1 at Safford and Dec. 15 to Jan. 15 at Yuma.

"Safflower may offer possibilities as a crop to be interplanted in skip-row cotton, if it can be planted before Feb. 1. The safflower would be combined before cotton layby time.

"Special fertilizer and irrigation experiments at Mesa showed safflower responds well to nitrogen, with best results from 30 pounds per acre at planting and 50 pounds more in April. Irrigation requirements are similar to barley, although safflower—which isn't harvested until early July—needs two or three more irrigations than barley.

"While safflower has always been recommended for heavy soils, excellent results in 1956 were obtained on light sandy soil when plenty of water and nitrogen fertilizer were furnished.

"No special machinery is needed to raise safflower. Regular vegetable and crop planters, cultivators and combines are used.

"Presently safflower is worth about \$75 a ton f.o.b. Los Angeles compared to \$50 a ton for barley. Costs vary, but will average about \$10 more an acre than in raising barley. Comparative yield data isn't available, although in one of the 1956 tests where they were grown side by side, barley yielded 4,500 pounds an acre and N10 safflower 3,800 pounds."

## India Extends Cotton Export Licenses

The government of India has extended the date for cotton export licenses from Aug. 31, to Oct. 31, 1956.

Documentary evidence of firm commitments with foreign buyers must accompany the applications.

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## Grain Sorghum Hybrids Produced Good Yields

Farmer demonstrators cooperated with Texas Extension Service and Experiment Station in 1956 to obtain information on the performance of grain sorghum hybrids under a wide range of growing conditions. In experiments conducted from the Lower Rio Grande Valley to the Panhandle, hybrids averaged 10 to 25 percent more grain than pure varieties.

Twenty-five thousand pounds of seed were furnished for the demonstrations by certified seed growers from their crossing blocks of 1955.

"Two types of demonstrations were conducted," Ben Spears, Extension agronomist who headed the tests, said. "The package type included packets of seed of several different hybrids, and pure varieties which County Agents distributed to the farmers. Both hybrids and pure varieties were grown under the same conditions, and harvested by hand to compare yields," he said.

In Central Texas, McLennan County Agent Edwin N. McKay said, "In our demonstrations hybrids outyielded pure varieties. Texas 660 was definitely the best performer."

In an irrigated demonstration in Central Texas, Walter Manske of McGregor, harvested 1,480 pounds of Texas 610 an acre compared with 990 pounds of Martin.

Tests showed that Texas 650 and Texas 660 performed better under irrigated conditions than on dryland, as compared with other hybrids, Spears said.

In a South Plains demonstration by

## That Good Smell Makes Him Like Cotton Oil Mills

■ THAT GOOD SMELL around cotton oil mills is one of many reasons why J. M. Eleazer, Clemson, S.C., information specialist, hopes that cotton will be growing in the South for a long time. In a recent article, Eleazer said:

"For many reasons, I hope cotton never goes.

"One of the chief of which is the odor from a mill crushing its seed.

"I know of none quite so savory, unless it be country ham a-fryin', which it closely resembles.

"Its chief companion at the mill, the soybean, is a stinking monster by comparison."

G. L. Williams, Garza County, Texas 601 produced 3,133 pounds an acre compared with 2,833 pounds of Combine 7078.

In general, Texas 610 appeared to have the widest range of adaptation, Spears pointed out.

■ SHAWNEE BROWN has been named Extension Service leader for Indian work by USDA. His resignation from Oklahoma Extension Service was reported earlier in The Press.

## New Book

### COTTON COUNCIL ISSUES NEW FIBER AND SPINNING BOOK

Cotton Fiber and Spinning Tests is the title of a new book published by the National Cotton Council of America.

When the first edition was published five years ago, cotton fiber testing was in its infancy, and many advances have taken place in this field since that time. This booklet summarizes these advances, and at the same time ventures a short look ahead to such matters as fiber instrument calibration and check testing.

Single copies of the book are available and are free as long as they last. For larger numbers and bulk orders, there is a charge of 20 cents a copy, transportation prepaid. For information, write the National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.

## Butter Sales by CCC Are Stopped Temporarily

USDA has announced that all domestic and export sales of butter by CCC are being discontinued temporarily because supplies in the CCC inventory are committed, and purchases which have been at low levels recently may remain so during the fall months of seasonally low butter production.

Although butter production has been running a little ahead of last year, there has been an improvement in the supply-demand situation for butter. The current market for butter is above CCC's support buying prices, says USDA.

## The IMPROVED 1956 Model Five Star *Combination* ★★ ★★ *Ninety* "The Perfect Combination — Cleans As It Gins"

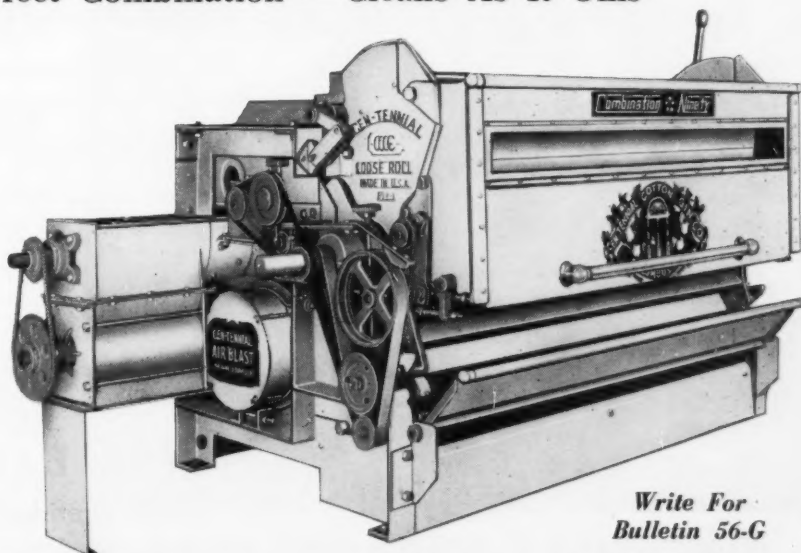
★ Greater Capacity

★ Smoother Sample

★ Easily Accessible  
Air Nozzle

★ Positive Mote and  
Trash Control

★ Heavy Welded  
Steel Frame



Write For  
Bulletin 56-G

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## How to boost your profit on residual lint

Older men in the cotton ginning industry remember the time when cottonseed posed a difficult disposal problem. Today, even the hulls themselves and the adherent lint are valuable products.



The No. 404 Bauer-Memphis Defibrator effectively frees cottonseed hulls of their adherent lint, thus producing high alpha-cellulose fiber and a choice grade hull bran.

This profitable machine is widely used in the cottonseed processing industry. It is famous for its superior performance.

You are invited to ask for our fully descriptive bulletin No. OX-1. Our representative will be glad to give you complete information.

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## • Gin Machinery Group Appoints DeWitt

ASHLEY DeWITT, president of Briggs-Weaver Machinery Co., Dallas, has been named to the executive committee of the Gin Machinery and Supply Association, Inc. This non-profit organization handles the exhibits for the annual convention of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association and provides all entertainment at the convention.

DeWitt is president of Southern Industrial Distributors' Association, a former city councilman of Dallas and active in



ASHLEY DeWITT

many business and civic organizations. A native of Bonham, Texas, he was graduated from Sherman public schools and attended the University of Washington and Southern Methodist University Law School. He started his business career in Dallas in 1928 as a runner for Republic National Bank and later worked in the bank's investment-securities department. He was in the auto storage business in Dallas for a number of years, until 1946, when he became associated with Briggs-Weaver.

Plans for extensive exhibits and an outstanding entertainment program are being made by the Association for the 1957 convention, which will be held April 1-3 at the State Fairgrounds in Dallas. Members of the executive committee, in addition to DeWitt, all of Dallas, include: Dewey D. Day, vice-president of The Murray Co. of Texas, vice-president of the Association; A. G. Falk, assistant district manager of Magnolia Petroleum Co., secretary; L. A. Mindrup, president of The Stacy Co., treasurer; R. Haughton, publisher of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, president; U. H. Ohrman, assistant industrial manager, Texas Power and Light Co.; and H. R. Carlson, industrial district manager, International Harvester Co.

## Birmingham Site for 1957 Convention

The fifteenth annual convention of the Association of Southern Feed and Fertilizer Control Officials will be held in Birmingham, Ala. Convention dates are June 17-19. The Dinkler-Tutwiler Hotel will act as convention headquarters.

## Leader of Superintendents Dies in Mississippi

C. C. Castillow, Greenville, Miss., district engineer for the Southern Cotton Oil Co. who was active for many years in superintendents' organizations, died Oct. 5 in King's Daughters' Hospital in Greenville where he had been a patient for five months.

He served as president of the International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association in 1926 and, until 1954, served for many years as a director and committee chairman for the Tristates Oil Mill Superintendents' Association.

He was born Dec. 6, 1887, in Hollister, Ala., and attended public schools there. He went to Rosedale, Miss., and Greenville in 1919 and was associated with

Southern Cotton Oil Co. until 1922. He re-joined the firm in 1933.

Castillow was chairman of the board of deacons of Calvary Baptist Church.

He leaves three sons, Roy Castillow of Little Rock, Odys Castillow of Fort Smith, Ark., and Grady Castillow of Asheville, N.C.; a daughter, Mrs. O. E. Ringold of Cleveland, Miss., and a brother, J. H. Castillow of Spring Hill, Ala.

## Cattle Sales Heavy

With range conditions the worst since the mid-Thirties, New Mexico cattlemen continue to market cattle heavily and reduce herds. U.S. Weather Bureau reports that there has been no moisture of consequence in the state since early August.

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at its **BEST**

**HINDOO**

**2 lb. - 21 lb. tare**

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in Bagging**

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Atlanta, Ga. • Stockton, Calif. • Los Angeles, 58, Calif. • Memphis, Tenn.  
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**COTTON PROMOTION** is discussed by these guests who attended the luncheon given by the Canvas Awning Institute and National Cotton Council at the annual convention of the National Canvas Goods Manufacturers' Association in Dallas. Left to right are Lawrence Marcus of Dallas' famed Neiman-Marcus store; Roy Childres, Dallas, general chairman for the convention; and Ed Lipscomb, National Cotton Council, Memphis.

### • Canvas Promotion Plans Outlined

PLANS to give cotton canvas the strongest promotion and advertising backing in history were outlined Oct. 14-17 at the convention of the National Canvas Goods Manufacturers' Association in Dallas.

R. T. St. John and Marian McAuley of the Canvas Awning Institute and Na-

tional Cotton Council, joint sponsors of the promotional activities, described plans for 1957 at a luncheon meeting, through exhibits and on the convention program.

A highlight of the presentation was the appearance of Jack Lescoulie and two other representatives from the NBC "Today" show, starring Dave Garroway. Guests also saw a film in which Garroway told of the plans to advertise cotton

canvas awnings on his program each week from April through June next year.

George Buck of the Council's Utilization Research Division described research that is helping to widen markets for cotton and cotton duck.

A. Mason DuPre, Jr., special assistant to the chief of USDA's Southern Utilization Research Branch, New Orleans, reviewed the cooperative research program under way at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory.

Six hundred members of the Association and guests attended the Dallas meeting. Roy E. Childres and Mrs. Childres of Dallas, and A. E. Quest, Jr., and Mrs. Quest of Lubbock, headed the committees arranging the meeting.

### Cotton Problems Discussed

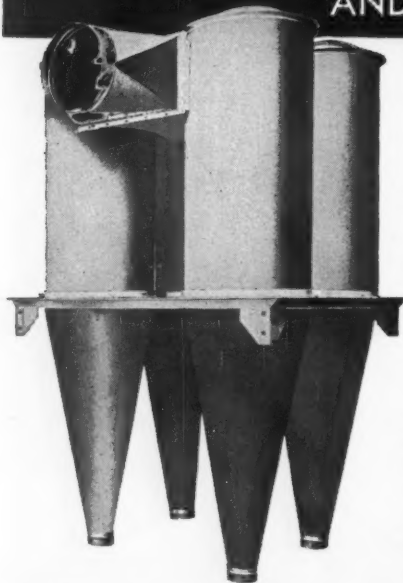
Current cotton problems were discussed by industry leaders at the Oct. 16 meeting of the California Farm Bureau cotton department at Visalia.

Larry Nourse, California Planting Cotton Seed Distributors; Ray Provost, Producers' Cotton Oil Co.; John Turner, USDA; Russell Kennedy, Calcot, Inc.; Louis A. Rozzoni, Farm Bureau Federation; and Glenn Harris, California ASC, were on the program.

### Linseed Oil Price Upped

An increase in raw linseed oil prices at wholesale has been announced by leading processors as a result of higher flaxseed prices. Linseed meal prices, however, have declined recently under pressure from soybean meal competition.

## HIGH EFFICIENCY DUST COLLECTORS AND TRAVELING TELESCOPES



### NEW LOOK

#### IN TRAVELING TELESCOPES

- STURDY STEEL TRACK
- ANGLE RING CONNECTIONS
- ALL METAL BOOTLESS TYPE SWIVEL HEAD
- SEALED BALL BEARING ROLLER HANGER
- ONE PIECE HORIZONTAL PIPE
- TELESCOPE BARRELS UP TO 12 FOOT LENGTHS IN 1 PIECE
- BALL BEARING ROPE PULLEYS

#### HIGH EFFICIENCY CYCLONE DUST COLLECTORS

To help solve your problems concerning dust and other gin waste . . . install **HIGH EFFICIENCY CYCLONE DUST COLLECTORS**. Small diameter cyclones are **MORE EFFICIENT** than large cyclones. However, because of their low capacity, multiple units consisting of 2 or 4 collectors must be installed in most cases.

This collector **MUST BE PROPERLY SIZED**; to do this, the size and make of fan, fan speed, diameter of pipe on discharge side of fan, and type of material the fan is handling must be known.

We highly endorse this collector.



## ANDERSON & BIGHAM SHEET METAL WORKS

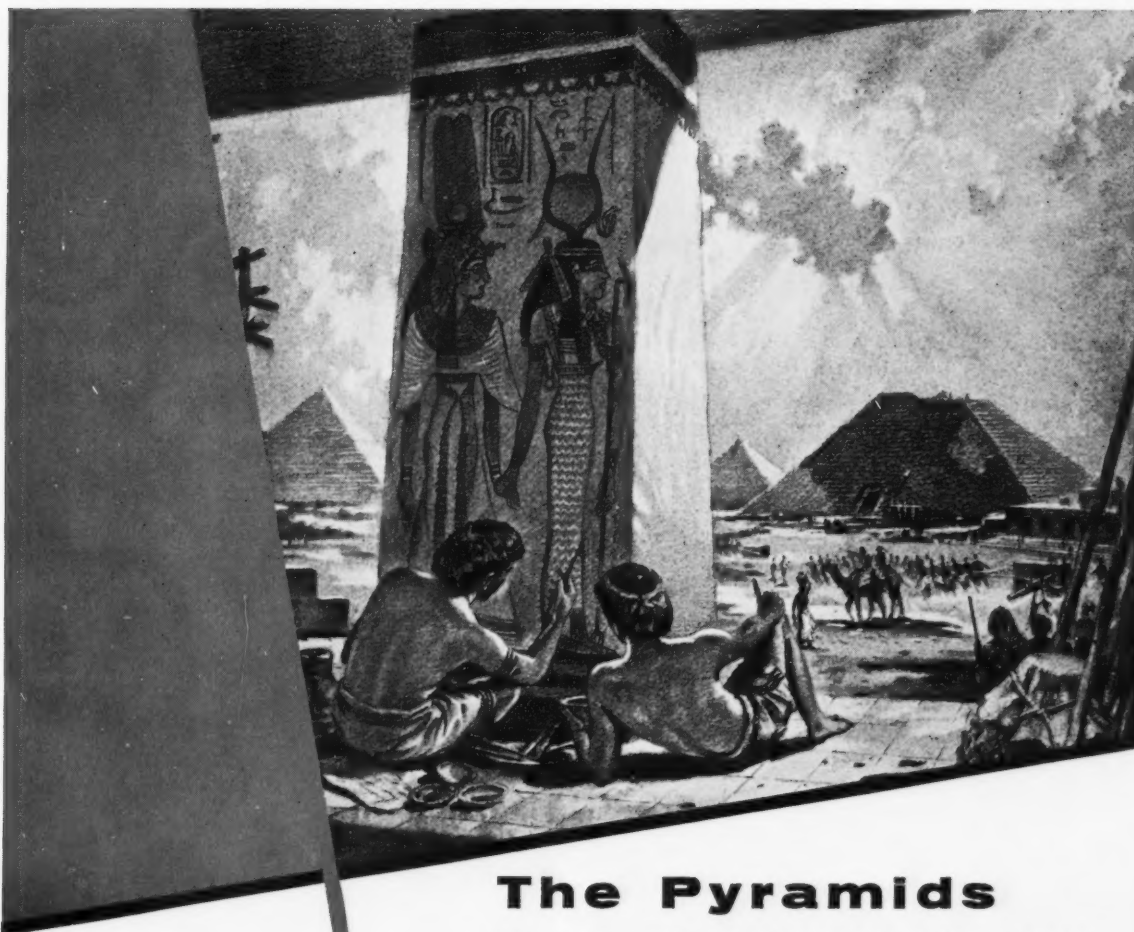
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BOX 143B

LUBBOCK, TEXAS



## The Pyramids

Like the pyramids which have endured for nearly five thousand years, the Texas Employers' Insurance Association was built with strength to withstand any stress or strain and safeguard the interests of its policyholders.

Forty-two years of successful operation, through wars and depressions, have tested and proved the *Strength* of the Association. Today the Association is the leader in its field, with assets of \$22,808,501 and surplus to policyholders of \$6,844,353.

Last year the Texas Employers' Insurance Association paid \$10,690,456 in settlement of claims and returned \$3,855,678 in DIVIDENDS and GUARANTEED COST DISCOUNTS to its policyholders. For SECURITY and SERVICE with SAVINGS, insure with Texas' largest writer of Workmen's Compensation Insurance.



Over  
**\$46,000,000**  
Saved and Returned to  
**POLICYHOLDERS**

A. F. ALLEN, President

## TEXAS EMPLOYERS INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

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Service Offices: ABILENE • AMARILLO • AUSTIN • BEAUMONT • CORPUS CHRISTI  
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HOUSTON • LUBBOCK • MIDLAND • ODESSA • PORT ARTHUR • SAN ANGELO  
SAN ANTONIO • SHERMAN • TYLER • WACO • WICHITA FALLS





# Making Alabama Cotton Pay Better

Goal at Auburn is to help farmers improve efficiency so they can compete successfully

By **RALPH B. DRAUGHON**  
President of Alabama Polytechnic Institute

DR. A. L. SMITH, USDA cooperater with the Alabama Station, contrasts nematode damage to cotton on the left with healthy plants on the right.



**W**E of Alabama Polytechnic Institute believe that Southern cotton farmers must improve their production efficiency, must maintain high quality in their cotton and must pay close attention to harvesting and marketing practices if they are to compete successfully with western and foreign producers and with synthetics.

Our research, extension and textile departments have taken a lead in helping our farmers improve their cotton production and make a reasonable profit growing cotton.

We are proud of the achievements of our producers and the part our institution has played in helping them.

Records reveal that today the Alabama cotton farmer is harvesting about 65 percent more lint per acre of a much superior cotton than he harvested 25 years ago. When our first one-variety community was organized at Coates Bend near Gadsden in 1931, our farmers were producing the nation's shortest staple length cotton — slightly over 7/8 inch — were growing more than 30 varieties, and were averaging less than 200 pounds of lint

cotton per acre. Last year about 95 percent of the crop was planted to five recommended varieties, 97 percent of the crop was one inch or longer staple and the average yield was 478 pounds per acre.

"Farmers in the state received an estimated \$8,945,788 in premiums alone for the improvement in staple and the increase in yield over that of 1930," reports Jasper Jernigan, our Extension cotton specialist.

Most of the increases and improvements can be attributed to better production methods and better cotton varieties developed by our research division and work done by organized groups working with our Extension Service.

## Many Problems Solved

The following report on cotton research has been prepared at my request:

Any Alabama cotton crop exceeding 200 pounds of lint per acre in 1883 would have been considered almost miraculous.

That was the year when the average cotton production per acre in the state was only 112 pounds. It was also the



AUBURN 56 cotton, developed by Homer Tisdale, is well adapted for mechanical harvesting and is resistant to fusarium wilt and nematodes.

A SPRAY RIG with wheel shields to reduce plant injury in late season insect control is used in research to develop better techniques for farmers.



year that the state established the Agricultural Experiment Station at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute where important cotton research was begun.

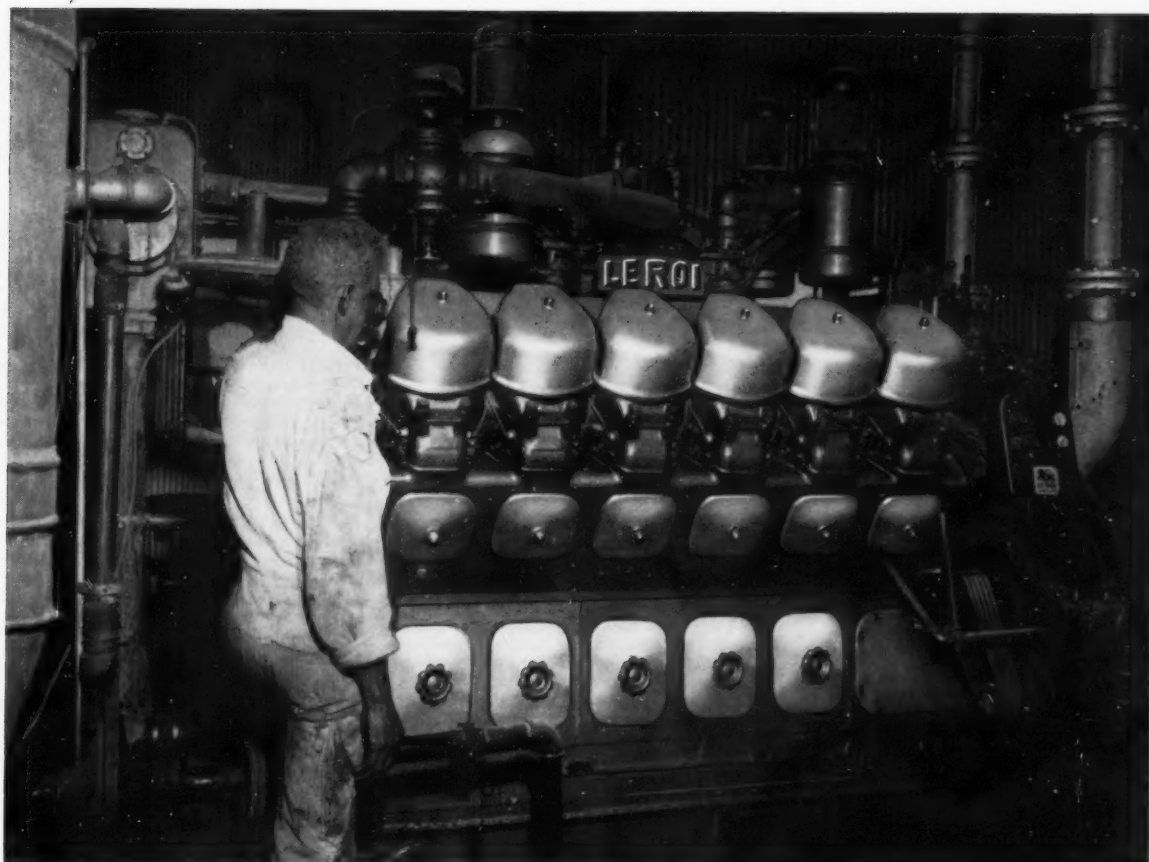
Today, nearly three-quarters of a century later, cotton yield per acre has nearly tripled. The five-year production average per acre from 1951 through 1955 was 325 pounds.

The role of research in the improvement of production has not been an easy one. Farmers have had to cope with plant diseases, variety problems, insect

(Continued on Page 24)

This is the first of a series of articles on how land-grant colleges are serving cotton, written exclusively for The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press by college leaders. Other articles will appear in future issues.





*no overhaul and no repairs  
needed for **Le Roi L3460**  
engine in five years  
of operation*


**M**ANY ginners will tell you that their Le Roi engines operate for years without shut-downs. The Le Roi L3460 engine owned by Mound Bayou Gin Company at Mound Bayou, Mississippi, is typical. It has run for five years without needing an overhaul or repairs.

One reason for the money-saving dependability of Le Roi engines is that they are designed for cotton-gin and mill service. They have the weight and stamina to take heavy loads over long operating periods. Yet, they require less floor space than other engines of similar horsepower ratings.

The Le Roi L3460 engine at Mound Bayou Gin Company runs on natural gas — the same low-cost fuel that is used for the dryers and other equipment.

In the Le Roi size range from 40 to 510 continuous hp, there's an engine with plenty of power for all your requirements — ginning, pressing, cleaning, delinting, plus all the accessories used in a modern installation.

Le Roi distributors with complete stocks of parts and experienced personnel are close-by in every cotton-producing area. Ask your distributor to tell you more about Le Roi engines — or write us for literature.

**LE ROI**  Division of Westinghouse Air Brake Co.

Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin

Cotton Industry Headquarters: Tulsa, Oklahoma

PORTABLE AIR COMPRESSORS • TRACTAIR • STATIONARY AIR COMPRESSORS • AIR TOOLS • ENGINES

F-54

# Soybeans May Be Making Major Move Westward

■ **YIELDS** of 20 to 30 bushels per acre in Texas seem likely to encourage growers to double or triple current 30,000 acres next season. County Agents optimistic about prospects.

**S**OYBEANS may be making a major westward move in the U.S. Trial plantings of nearly 30,000 acres this year in a region in which soybeans are a new crop offer promise of a development of major significance to the nation's oilseed processing industry. The situation still is no more than a promise, but a survey by The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press shows that leaders in the enterprise are encouraged by progress to date.

Texas' South Plains is the region which is testing soybeans so extensively this season. Centered around Lubbock, the development is of special importance to the city which claims the largest oilseed crushing capacity in the world.

Realization of the promise of soybeans as a commercial crop would be significant for other reasons, too. It would mark the first real production of soybeans in Texas after more than a quarter-century of effort. It would offer encouragement to other irrigated areas, such as New Mexico, Arizona and California, to grow beans. It might well mark the end of the shattering problem which for so long has been a major obstacle to the westward expansion of this oilseed crop.

To the century-old cottonseed processing industry of Texas, commercial soybean production would provide the first large, new source of raw material to supplement the declining tonnage of cottonseed. And, to the livestock industry, soybeans would offer an additional protein concentrate needed to carry animals through drouth and winter weather, as well as to supplement grains and roughages in fattening and other rations.

• **Leaders Encouraged** — The final test of the success of 1956 soybean plantings in West Texas will come after frost. Most of the beans will be harvested then, and definite yields can be determined. But High Plains leaders who are working with the crop are optimistic, and some expect the acreage to double or triple next year. An oil mill representative expects 75,000 to 100,000 acres within two years.

Most of the plantings in 1956 are in a few irrigated areas north of Lubbock. Nearly two-thirds of the total acreage probably is in Hale and Lamb Counties. But, considerable expansion is likely next season to the south of Lubbock, in such counties as Terry, Hockley and Lynn.

Yields are varying widely, as is to be expected with a crop grown by inexperienced farmers in a new area in a dry season. Production per acre may range from five to 40 bushels or more, but most observers expect an average

By **WALTER B. MOORE**  
Editor, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

of 20 to 30 bushels. This figure compares with the U.S. average of around 22 bushels this year, and is encouraging to a low-cost, mechanized large-scale farming area—an area which greatly needs a cash crop to supplement its cotton and grain sorghums.

(USDA in its Oct. 1 crop report estimated that Texas will have an average yield of 25 bushels per acre of soybeans, as compared with 13 last year and the state average of 13.5 bushels. While this is in line with yield estimates of County Agents, their acreage figures indicate that Texas may produce considerably more than the 225,000 bushels forecast by USDA on Oct. 1. Even this lower figure, however, is far above the 1955 crop of 26,000 bushels in Texas, and the 1945-54 average of only 5,000 bushels.)

Most of the plantings—probably 75 percent—are of the new Lee soybean variety. The remaining acreage is larg-

ly in Ogden beans. Lee is favored because of its resistance to shattering—the great handicap of soybeans in the Southwest.

South Plains growers have run into another problem this season which also developed in previous attempts to grow soybeans in the Southwest. This is the tendency of the crop to flower but not to make beans. However, most Plains plantings began about Sept. 15 to make beans and now are maturing well. Most of the crop was planted about mid-June on the Plains.

County Agents of the Plains area who cooperated in the survey by The Press gave the following information:

• **Deaf Smith County** — Four hundred to 500 acres were planted this year, and a slight increase is expected next season. Because of cotton acreage reduction, the increase may be even more than is now anticipated. Yields are running from 20 to 45 bushels per acre.

Farmers have not complained of shattering this season, as they did a few years ago when other varieties of beans were tried. Increasing familiarity of farmers with adapted varieties is helping to encourage production.

• **Hale County** — With an estimated 10,000 acres, Hale probably has more soybeans than any other Texas county. Lee and Ogden varieties were planted, with Lee favored for its non-shattering characteristics.

Acreage may be doubled or tripled next year if harvesting in November presents little difficulty, and actual yields equal the 20 to 30 bushels per acre now forecast.

"Farmers in general are very happy about soybeans," commented County Agent Ollie F. Liner. "They feel that it is a source of cash income, plus a soil-maintenance crop which may add about 20 pounds of nitrogen each year



**THE NON-SHATTERING QUALITIES** of Lee soybeans, which are encouraging growers to plant the variety on Texas' High Plains, are shown by this comparison of two USDA pictures. The popular Ogden variety, on the left, had shattered badly in this test, while the newer Lee soybean, on the right, shows virtually no shattering. The accompanying article describes a new soybean expansion westward which may be of major significance for the oilseed processing industry.

and improve the physical structure of the soil.

"If we follow cotton behind soybeans and if we show the increase that we think we will get from this type of rotation, I think that we are going to grow a 'whale of a lot' of soybeans in Hale County in years to come, if the price continues to be as favorable as it is now.

"A few fellows told me that if they can get within \$15 to \$20 per acre of their normal production of grain sorghums with soybeans, they will grow soybeans from now on in preference to grain sorghums because they realize that they will be able to make a better cotton crop following."

• **Lamb County** — This probably is the second ranking soybean county on the High Plains this season. About 9,000 acres were planted in the crop, but yields remain to be determined after frost. Farmers are waiting until after harvest to make up their minds as to future soybean acreage.

• **Lubbock County** — About 2,000 acres of soybeans were planted in Lubbock County this season, and prospects are for an increase in acreage for 1957. Irrigated beans are yielding around 30 bushels per acre. Because of its non-shattering, Lee variety has been planted on most of the Lubbock acreage.

• **Terry County** — Only about 40 acres were planted this season, but prospects are for expansion in 1957.

• **Growing New Variety** — The soybean which is favored in these comments of High Plains leaders is a new variety. Lee is a selection from a cross made by Dr. Edgar E. Hartwig of the USDA Regional Soybean Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss., working in cooperation with North Carolina Experiment Station.

Lee was introduced in 1954, for 1955 plantings, after thorough testing in the cooperative research program of USDA and 12 Southern Experiment Stations. It is expected to replace the popular Ogden variety over a region extending from Virginia to Texas. Desirable characteristics of Lee include the non-shattering mentioned previously, resistance to disease, good seed quality and favorable yields.

In 90 different tests throughout the Cotton Belt before Lee was made available to farmers, the variety averaged 29.3 bushels per acre. This compared with 27.5 bushels averaged by the Ogden variety in the tests. Oil content of Lee beans was 21.5 percent in the tests; Ogden averaged 21.3 percent.

Lee averages about five days later than Ogden, 21 days later than Dorman (another new variety for the Cotton Belt) and 10 to 12 days earlier than Roanoke or Jackson.

• **Part of Trend** — West Texas' efforts to grow soybeans are part of the well-known trend which has brought soybean production to a new record high this season, for the third consecutive year. USDA on Oct. 1 estimated the U.S. crop at 470,064,000 bushels, with an average acre yield of 22.4 bushels. This compares with 19.9 bushels per acre produced in 1955 and a crop of 371,106,000 bushels. The 1945-54 average was 20 bushels per acre and 253,653,000 bushels, the total output.

Cotton Belt States are showing increases in line with the national trend. The following figures show the Oct. 1 estimate for soybean production in these states, with the 1945-54 average pro-

duction shown in parenthesis: North Carolina, 8,316,000 bushels (4,049,000); South Carolina, 2,950,000 (710,000); Georgia, 812,000 (242,000); Florida, 860,000 (206,000); Tennessee, 4,860,000 (2,737,000); Alabama, 2,090,000 (1,128,000); Mississippi, 10,514,000 (3,907,000); Arkansas, 26,866,000 (8,226,000); Louisiana, 2,142,000 (618,000); Oklahoma 204,000 (354,000); and Texas, 225,000 (5,000).

No figures are given for soybeans in New Mexico, Arizona and California, where production is negligible. The West Texas development this season, however, seems certain to encourage the efforts already under way to make soybeans a commercial crop for irrigated farms in these states.

## Plans Made for Cotton Research Conference

Research workers and technical experts in all phases of textile engineering will attend the Short Staple Cotton Research Conference in Lubbock, Nov. 1-2.

Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., has invited cotton leaders from all parts of the U.S. to the meeting, says W. O. Fortenberry, president. These include scientists from USDA, Texas Experiment Station and Extension Service, private breeding firms, technical experts from the National Cotton Council and leaders from all parts of the cotton and allied industries.

Fortenberry said the purpose of the conference is to study the entire short staple cotton situation. Participants hope to develop a plan for research programs to improve the quality of Plains cotton, to reduce costs, and to strengthen the competitive position of short staple cotton in the market.

## Calcot Gins Produce High Density Bales for Export

Calcot, Ltd., cooperative cotton merchandising organization, will market a limited number of gin high density cotton bales this season. J. Russell Kennedy, Bakersfield, Calif., manager, said that this is the first time that U.S. cotton has been made ready at the gin for export shipment.

Kennedy said that Calcot expects to receive about 10,000 high density bales this season from two cooperative gins in the San Joaquin Valley—Richland and Earlimart.

Calcot had encouraged the use of standard density presses in cotton gins for a number of years, and marketed almost 160,000 bales pressed to standard density at gins last season.

## • Extensive Journey Is Planned for Maid

THE 1957 Maid of Cotton will travel more than 30,000 miles in a coast-to-coast tour of the U.S. She also will travel many miles abroad while visiting foreign countries.

Official opening of the Maid's domestic tour is in Miami on Jan. 30, 1957. Her next three stops in the South will be Atlanta, Spartanburg and New Orleans. In New Orleans, she will appear in a benefit fashion show. She will also present flowers to the winner of the Maid of Cotton handicap horserace run in her honor.

Her travels will continue west from New Orleans, and then out of the country to Vancouver, Canada. Returning to the U.S., she will visit the Midwest.

The 1957 Maid will model in a fashion show at the Cotton Ball in Philadelphia. From there, she will go to Washington to be guest of honor at a Congressional reception. Following her visit in the capital, she will go south again to Charlotte, Birmingham, Memphis and Nashville—the last city in her American tour.

During the Easter holidays, the Maid will fly to Bermuda for five days of work and rest. From Bermuda she will visit Toronto and Montreal, Canada. Finally, she will fly to leading European fashion centers where she will meet world-famous designers.

## Representatives of NCPA At Officials' Meeting

National Cottonseed Products Association representatives attended the annual meeting of the Association of Feed Control Officials in Washington, Oct. 17-18, as a part of the industry's long-time program of cooperation with feed control leaders.

Among those representing NCPA at the Washington meeting this year were T. C. Law, Atlanta, chairman of the committee on uniform feed laws; John F. Moloney, Memphis, secretary-treasurer; and Garlon A. Harper, Dallas, assistant director of the Educational Service.

## 1,800 Tons of Cottonseed Lost in Pontotoc Fire

Fire destroyed two cottonseed houses at Pontotoc Cotton Oil Co., Pontotoc, Miss., Oct. 14. About 1,800 tons of cottonseed burned. The loss, estimated at \$175,000 to \$200,000, was partly covered by insurance. Firemen kept the flames from spreading to the nearby gin.

## COTTON TIES

Standard Hot Rolled 11'6" in usual bundles without buckles

7,500 bundles—available now in Brownsville, Texas.

7,500 bundles—for early November arrival New Orleans, Houston, Brownsville (optional).

## KURT ORBAN COMPANY, INC.

3927 Essex Lane

HOUSTON 6, TEXAS

Phone: MOhawk 7-0404



## as viewed from The "PRESS" Box

### • Cotton Grades Better

GRADES of 1956 ginnings to date have been higher than a year earlier, but staple lengths are slightly shorter, USDA reports. There was a rather sharp increase in the proportion of Strict Middling and higher grades over a year earlier and a moderate increase in the percentage of Middling. The proportions of Strict Low Middling and Low Middling were down considerably from a year ago, and these grades accounted for the smallest proportion of ginnings to the end of September since the 1948 season. Spotted cotton comprised 13 percent of total ginnings against five percent a year ago. Cotton ginned prior to Oct. 1 contained larger proportions of 13/16 inch, 7/8 inch, and 1 inch cotton and slightly smaller proportions of the lengths 29/32 inch through 31/32 inch. Cotton stapling 1-1/32 inch through 1-3/32 inch comprised 67 percent of ginnings against 71 percent a year earlier.

### • Don't Pick Plowed Cotton

FARMERS should avoid picking plowed cotton. One Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation office found employees of a farmer picking up cotton that was supposed to be plowed under because he over-planted his acreage allotment. The farmer said that he didn't tell the workers to do this. Even so, the penalty for gathering such cotton is that the farm is considered over-planted. The farmer then has to pay a penalty of 17.7 cents a pound on any production from the excess acreage. He is not eligible for price supports on any of his cotton.

### • Rayon Shipments Drop

SHIPMENTS of rayon and acetate yarn and staple during September were 86.6 million pounds, three percent below August and 15 percent below September, 1955. Textile Economics Bureau reports that production declined 4.9 million pounds from August to September. Producers' stocks on Sept. 30 totaled 115.9 million pounds, four percent below end-of-August stocks.

### • Using the Squeal Now

EVEN NOISE is proving useful to industry now, and folks may have to revise that old saying that packers use "everything but the squeal." A slicer, developed by Raytheon Manufacturing Co., cuts quartz crystals with ultra high frequency sound waves. High frequency sound also is being used by doctors to cure pain from bursitis, sprains, strains and skeletal disorders. Two Brazilians said they stopped hiccups with sound, and a Pittsburgh surgeon used sound waves to slice brain tissues.

### • Deupree Optimistic

OPTIMISM was expressed about the business outlook by Richard R. Deupree, board chairman of Procter & Gamble Co., at the recent annual meeting. He also discussed the firm's acquisition of the Duncan Hines baking mix division and of Charmin Paper Mills, Inc. The grow-

ing use of prepared mixes and reduced use of shortening in the home was a factor in the first move, he indicated. The Charmin acquisition reflects the trend toward increased use of paper products per capita. "In each case," he commented, "we are familiar with the basic raw materials and have much experience to contribute in the marketing and manufacturing phases."

### • Spotlight Shines on Cotton

COTTON HIGHLIGHTS which were brought out at the recent Chemical Finishing Conference in Washington included: New ways devised to absorb ultraviolet light in cotton canvas awnings to prevent fading and to improve durability; tests which showed that fully-acetylated cotton has many properties superior to previously known cellulosic fibers; research on a breathable and water-resistant finish for cotton; chemically treated yarns which have improved cotton cloth's abrasive resistance, mildew resistance, heat resistance and dyeing characteristics; a cotton cloth which can be made crease-resistant at local dry cleaning establishments; and a chemically treated cotton cloth that is flame-resistant.

### • Deadline Extended

DEADLINE for farmers to sign conservation reserve contracts under the Soil Bank for 1956 has been extended to Nov. 30. USDA also announced that all contracts, including those for tree planting, will be limited to 10 years. Final date

for signing conservation reserve contracts to begin in 1957 is March 15 next year. USDA reported that wheat farmers placed 8,771,566 acres under the 1957 winter wheat acreage reserve program by the Oct. 5 deadline.

### • Cotton for Weapon?

USING COTTON as a weapon against Egypt is one of the proposals in the current controversy over the Suez Canal. It is proposed that U.S. surplus lint be dumped on the market when Egyptian growers are marketing their crop.

### • New Non-woven Felt

DACRON has entered the market for non-woven felts, a mill has announced. They will be available for filtration purposes in a variety of industries, including food processing, chemical manufacturing and others.

### • Rats Fight Boredom, Too

ARE YOU BORED? Well, so are rats. At least that is what M. Ray Denney, a Michigan State University psychologist, has concluded. In a study of basic learning processes, Denney placed food in two arms of a T-shaped runway. If fed more often in one arm of the runway, the rats high-tailed it to the other passage, although the food was the same in both places.

### • No-iron Cotton Shirt

A "NO-IRON" COTTON SHIRT will be marketed about the first of the year, the Roy Bernard Co., New York, has announced. The fabric, called Toplin, is a specially-constructed poplin available in white, cream, soft gray and blue. Long staple cotton is used, woven on standard machinery. The shirt is said to be stronger than the usual cotton shirt and to remain crease-resistant and pucker-free after washing or after a day's wear.

## October 1 Cotton Report

USDA increased its cotton estimate by 153,000 bales in the Oct. 1 report because of improved prospects in eastern and central areas. The indicated yield of 407 pounds of lint per acre, second only to the 417 harvested in 1955, would make a crop of 13,268,000 bales. About 42 percent of the U.S. crop had been ginned to Oct. 1, compared with 33 percent a year ago and the five-year average of 35.6. If the ratio of cottonseed to lint is the same as the five-year average, production of cottonseed will be 5,477,000 tons. This compares with 6,038,000 tons in 1955. Production of American-Egyptian cotton is unchanged from the Sept. 1 forecast of 47,200 bales. Production of this long staple cotton amounted to 42,900 bales in 1955 and the 1945-54 average was 32,900. This year's production is expected from 39,800 acres with an average yield per harvested acre of 570 pounds.

#### DETAILS BY STATES

State	Acre- age for har- vest 1956 <sup>1</sup>	Oct. 1 condition			Lint yield per harvested acre			Production <sup>2</sup> 500-lb. gross wt. bales		
		Aver- age 1945- 54	1955	1956	Aver- age 1945- 54	1955	1956 indi- cated Oct. 1	Aver- age 1945- 54	1955	1956 indi- cated Oct. 1
Thous. acres		Percent		Pounds		Thousand bales				
N.C. ....	450	71	69	83	321	350	389	457	351	365
S.C. ....	677	68	73	75	301	375	369	656	572	520
Ca. ....	845	68	81	73	252	376	347	675	701	610
Tenn. ....	540	73	84	82	359	523	520	564	623	585
Ala. ....	965	70	92	72	281	478	381	880	1,045	765
Miss. ....	1,595	71	93	81	340	570	507	1,656	2,023	1,685
Mo. ....	370	75	83	90	367	502	545	362	410	420
Ark. ....	1,365	70	87	79	339	545	531	1,382	1,663	1,510
La. ....	560	70	79	83	336	454	506	586	582	590
Okla. ....	705	57	78	46	154	281	187	356	463	275
Texas ....	6,250	69	74	68	194	281	266	3,518	4,039	3,460
N. Mex. ....	179	88	88	94	526	688	751	237	266	280
Ariz. ....	357	91	82	95	656	981	1,143	559	728	850
Calif. ....	745	92	91	96	659	774	844	1,164	1,205	1,310
Other states <sup>3</sup>	58	—	—	—	284	383	356	47	50	43
U.S. ....	15,661	72	82	77	283	417	407	13,098	14,721	13,268
Am.-Egypt. <sup>4</sup>	39.8	—	—	—	387	500	570	32.9	42.9	47.2

<sup>1</sup> Sept. 1 estimate. <sup>2</sup> Production ginned and to be ginned. A 500-lb. bale contains about 480 net pounds of lint. <sup>3</sup> Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Nevada. <sup>4</sup> Included in state and U.S. totals. Grown in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.



## • Former Oil Mills Are Sold by Southern

FOUR former oil mill properties of Southern Cotton Oil Co. in the Carolinas have been sold.

E. M. O'Tuel, a cotton buyer, has bought the property at Bennettsville, S.C. Buildings formerly used for the oil mill have been converted to cotton warehouses. The gin is being operated by O'Tuel and the seed shipped to Southern at Darlington.

S. I. Wilson of Sumter has bought the mill properties at Camden and Sumter, S.C. The properties will be operated as Baker Cotton Co. Wilson and his father-in-law, F. R. Baker, will continue to gin at both places, selling feeds, fertilizers and insecticides. He will ship seed to Southern at Columbia.

Southern property at Greenville, S.C., has been sold to H. F. Dill, who has been the mill manager there. He will continue to gin cotton, sell meal and hulls, coal, fertilizer and fuel oil. He will ship cottonseed to Southern at Shelby, N.C., and sell fertilizer from the Southern plant at Spartanburg, S. C.

## Director-Manager Meetings Held on Oct. 10-11

A series of conferences brought together the directors and managers of cooperative associations for one-day meetings in Harlingen, Texas, Oct. 10, and Corpus Christi, Texas, Oct. 11.

The objective was to acquaint directors and managers with their respective duties and responsibilities in their positions with cooperative associations.



## President of Chickasha

CLAUDE BRITAIN, Chickasha, Okla., recently was elected president of Chickasha Cotton Oil Co., as announced Oct. 6 in The Press. Formerly vice-president and general manager of the firm, he is widely known throughout the cottonseed crushing, ginning and allied industries.

■ JAS. R. GILL, Paris, Texas, has been reappointed as a crusher delegate to the National Cotton Council. He is a former president of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and National Cottonseed Products Association.

## Tests Show Soybeans Can Follow Small Grains

Experiments on growing soybeans and grain sorghums following winter small grains are being carried on at Arkansas' Rice Branch Experiment Station. Dr. R. L. Thurmond and C. A. Caviness are in charge of the project.

The chief limiting factor to such a practice is available soil moisture, unless irrigation water is available.

Soybeans and grain sorghums planted into the stubble from a small grain crop were equal in growth to those planted in a prepared seedbed. Any deficiencies of phosphorus and potassium in the soil were corrected before the soybeans or sorghums were planted. Nitrogen was applied to the sorghum as a side-dressing.

In the experiments, plants grown in an area where the small grain straw had been removed did not show any advantage over those where the straw was left on the land.

Tests showed, however, that planting the soybeans and sorghums in a prepared bed resulted in easier cultivation.

## Transshipments of Mexican Cotton Set New Record

Transshipments of Mexican cotton through U.S. ports reached an all-time high of 1,306,000 bales in August-July, 1955-56. This exceeds 1954-55 shipments by 39 percent.

Approximately two-thirds of all Mexican cotton exports move through U.S. ports for transshipment to other countries.

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## from our Washington Bureau

by FRED BAILEY

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE

The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• **Farm Revolt Hasn't Come** — As the election nears, Washington sees it about as reported here previously: President Eisenhower to succeed himself, with the issue a toss-up as to which party will win control of Congress.

The farm revolt expected by many Democrats, and feared by the GOP, has not developed. Farm prices, although still low, have been holding firm. The price level was higher than now in 1948 when the GOP lost important farm states that they usually win.

But there was another difference then, too. Prices were showing signs of weakness. There was the threat of a major break. This time prices are promising to pick up. The mood now is one of hope for something better rather than of fear that relatively good times are ending.

• **GOP Leaders Optimistic** — Observers here without an ax to grind agree with Republican optimism, although they do not expect President Eisenhower to win by as large a majority this time. Feeling is that Stevenson might about double the 89 electoral votes he received in 1952. That would still be considerably short of the 266 required for victory.

To win, the Democratic candidate would have to recapture all the Southern and border states he lost in the last go-round, and pick up several states elsewhere, probably including one or two big ones. Close states in the North, politicians agree, include Minnesota, Washington, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. Long-shots for Stevenson appear to be California and New York.

• **Heavy Soil-Bank Sign-up** — First opportunity to gauge the size of next year's Soil Bank has left officials in a rosy glow. More than 10 million acres of winter wheat land to be harvested in 1957 have been signed up. That exceeds official expectations, and points to prospects that growers will bank about 20 percent of their total fall-spring national wheat allotment of 55 million acres.

Is wheat a good measure of what might happen in cotton? Probably not too good, although USDA hopes to duplicate the wheat record by signing up about one-quarter of the 1957 national cotton allotment. Drouth is thought to be responsible for as much as half of the large winter wheat sign-up. Three-fourths of the contracts have been written in five Southwest drouth states of Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Colorado, and Kansas.

• **More Cotton Banked Next Year** — Next year, however, farm leaders think, much more cotton land will be banked than this. Participation has been spotty in '56 for many reasons. An important one was the fact that the program got under way too late for many growers to get in—or at least to take a close

look at how a Soil Bank might affect their operations.

Politicking by both parties this year also has confused the Bank picture. The figures themselves would indicate that the Republicans have not been above putting Soil Bank money where the GOP National Committee thinks it will do the most good.

Three of every four Soil Bank dollars this year will go to farmers in 12 Corn Belt states, where Dewey slipped in '48. Corn and wheat growers are getting 86 percent of total payments, with the rest going to producers of peanuts, tobacco, rice and cotton.

Payment rates also have been higher for corn and wheat at 60 percent of the support rate than for rice and cotton (50 percent), peanuts (23 percent) and tobacco (39 percent).

USDA officials argue that the rates vary with normal net profit earned on the various commodities—and that net runs higher on wheat and corn.

The GOP, in countering Democratic arguments, charges that Democrats in Congress were responsible for delay in passage of the Soil Bank law. This, they say, accounts for the fact that many Southern producers were unable to get into the Bank this season.

• **Better Cotton Demand** — Adjustments in free world cotton consumption estimates made recently by the International Cotton Advisory committee are still another reason for optimism on the export front.

Latest estimates, the committee reports, indicate 1955-56 consumption in foreign areas of the free world would

be a half-million bales more than had been expected earlier. That would mean total consumption for the season of 19.3 million bales.

Estimated carryover was reduced by 300,000 bales to 7.3 million bales, or the lowest stock level since the mid-Twenties.

Compared with a year earlier, the new estimates indicate, consumption was up a half-million bales and stocks down by two million. The committee figure on production was increased 200,000 bales to 16 million for last season.

"With no significant production increase expected this coming season," comments the National Cotton Council, "new ICAC figures indicate greater demand for U.S. cotton than previously expected."

"Assuming the same gain in cotton consumption as in the past season, demand for U.S. cotton by the rest of world would be about 3.8 million bales if stocks were not increased," the Council goes on. "To rebuild stocks to levels of year earlier would require 5.8 million from U.S. Extent to which stocks are actually rebuilt will depend on foreign buyer's views on trend of prices."

General assumption among farm leaders here is that exports will reach five million bales, maybe more. That goal is thought by USDA officials to be fairly reasonable, although they have been chary about talking specific figures.

• **More Long Staple**—USDA went practically all the way last week with representatives of extra long staple producers who came to Washington to argue that next year's allotted acreage should be 90,000 acres—or almost double the allotment for the current season of 45,305 acres.

The Department set the 1957 figure at 89,357 acres, observing that demand has "improved considerably" in the last year while domestic use is up, along with export sales.

Marketing quota figure for 1957 was set at 76,565 bales, compared with 35,300 bales for this year.

Since Aug. 1, 1955, all but 17,000 bales of CCC extra long staple stocks have



### Directors of Oil Mill

OFFICERS and directors of the Valley Co-op Oil Mill at Harlingen, Texas, shown here are (left to right) R. H. Guinn, Edcouch; Roy Morrow, Lyford, secretary-treasurer; N. F. Willms, Los Fresnos; F. M. Vining, Weslaco, president; Charles Bangasser, Santa Rosa, vice-president; Ed Wolf, La Feria; and Luther Wyrick, Harlingen. Several other directors were not available when the picture was made.

been moved into trade channels, as has been almost all of the 1955 production.

Producer representatives, besides asking for the larger allotment, have urged the USDA to release substantial amounts of extra long staple now in strategic or critical stockpiles to meet impending shortages. Farm Bureau leaders are specifically requesting transfer to the USDA of 60,000 or more bales from the Defense Department.

"There are clear indications that the domestic consumption of this type of cotton will increase," said the Bureau's legislative director, John C. Lynn. He pointed out that reports indicate many manufacturers are gradually changing to this type of cotton "because it has proved superior to other types."

Certainly, Lynn concluded, "we would want to make sure that manufacturers had a constant supply at reasonable prices."

## Anderson, Clayton Reports Sales and Revenue Gain

Anderson, Clayton & Co., with headquarters at Houston, has reported an increase in sales and revenue during the fiscal year ended July 31.

Consolidated net income of the company amounted to \$12,441,241 for the year, equal to \$3.82 a common share, compared with \$8,174,892, or \$2.51 a share, for the year earlier. Domestic earnings totaled \$6,238,313, including a dividend of \$2 million from a non-sub-sidiary company, compared with \$4,513,323 in the 1955 fiscal year. Earnings from foreign operations jumped to \$6,302,928 from \$3,661,569 a year earlier.

The annual report showed a slight rise in the volume of cotton handled, despite smaller exports of U.S. lint. Ginning and oil milling volume also dropped somewhat in the U.S. but increased abroad. The firm during the year built four new U.S. gins and bought three foreign gins.

The outlook, company officials said, is for further reduction in domestic ginning and oil milling during the coming season because of the Soil Bank program.

"With the 1956 crop estimated at 13 million bales and with government sales under the 1956-57 export program already exceeding 3.8 million bales, a reduction in U.S. stocks can be foreseen during the 1956-57 season. With the Soil Bank program, the acreage control program, and export sales program, U.S. cotton stocks may be reduced by the summer of 1959 to dimensions that will not be unduly burdensome," the company officials predicted.

## • Cotton Research Highlighted

COTTON research was featured in New Mexico A&M's Field Day, Oct. 9, at State College, N. M.

Research on cotton for commercial production showed several varieties which may be used. Advanced strain tests showed that Acala 1014, 1028 and 1136 have possibilities of replacing 1517C in general production. Of the rain-grown varieties, Deltapine 15 yielded well, but E H 808 and Hybrid 330 were low yielders.

Tests on the application of fungicidal chemicals at time of planting showed promise of protecting young cotton plants from various seedling diseases.



## M. U. Tinsley Promoted

M. U. TINSLEY, assistant sales manager of Hardwicke-Etter Co. in Sherman, Texas, has been promoted to general sales manager. In announcing the appointment, J. E. Jamison, president, pointed up Tinsley's long and varied background in the cotton industry which began when he owned and operated a cotton gin at Abbott, Texas, prior to 1927. He became associated with Hardwicke-Etter 21 years ago as sales engineer for East Texas, and was promoted to assistant sales manager in 1947. He is a familiar figure throughout the Cotton Belt, and his long experience has provided him with excellent knowledge of the problems of grower and ginner alike.

## Long Staple Cotton Quota Hiked; Vote on Dec. 11

An increase in the marketing quota of long staple cotton has been authorized by USDA. Acreage will be hiked from 45,305 to 89,359 acres in 1957, and the quota will be 76,565 bales, as compared with 35,300 in 1956.

Quota for upland cotton will be 11,014,493 bales and acreage allotment will be 17,391,304 acres, USDA announced. The annual referendum on the quota and allotment has been set for Dec. 11.

## Value of New California Gin Near \$300,000

Richland Cooperative Gin has started operation of its new plant, valued at nearly \$300,000, two miles south of Shafter, Calif.

The plant, which contains a number of new features, is said to be one of the most modern in the U.S.

Kermeth Anderson is president of the group; Leland Bell is vice-president and Elmer Suarez is secretary-treasurer. Other directors are Aaron Kirshenmann and Everett Baker.

William Griffin is the gin manager and Roy Brown is the head ginner.

■ J. C. HUCKABEE has been named feed sales manager of Quaker Oats Co., Chicago. He has been southern division feed sales manager at Memphis since 1949, and was at Sherman, Texas, from 1945 to 1948.

## • New Soybean Mill Is Opened in Memphis

CARGILL, INC., formally opened the Cotton Belt's newest soybean processing plant on Oct. 15. The \$2 million plant is on President's Island at Memphis. Lee Canterbury is regional manager for Cargill.

The plant is on an 11-acre tract and includes a 60-foot waterfront. Storage capacity is over two million bushels and processing capacity will be about 700 tons each 24 hours.

Memphis and Cargill officials attended the formal opening of the plant.

## New Book

### DETAILED STUDY OF IRRIGATED COTTON AREA PUBLISHED

USDA and Oklahoma Experiment Station have made a detailed study of income potentials and development problems in the W. C. Austin Project, a cotton and cash grain farming area of Southwestern Oklahoma.

Results of the study are published in Circular No. 980, "Irrigated Farms in a Subhumid Cotton Area." The Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, sells the publication for 40 cents per copy.

The irrigation project provides irrigation water, flood control and municipal water for Altus, Okla. It is in an area that had a rainfall shortage in 16 of the past 39 years. Ten years saw less than half of the water needed for irrigation.

The 80-page circular contains analyses of many factors involved in the use of irrigation, cropping systems and other variables influencing agricultural and economic conditions in the project.

The authors point out the strong influence of farming practices on yields, regardless of whether irrigated or not, and the opportunity for improving yields through use of sound practices. As evidence of this, 41 tracts in 1952 had yields of a bale of cotton or more, and six exceeded 650 pounds of lint per acre. In contrast, another 41 tracts made yields of less than 200 pounds per acre.

Analysis of 65 of these farms brought out that the higher yields were closely associated with increased use of fertilizer, better insect and weed control programs, pre-irrigation and more frequent irrigation.

Much other information is found in the publication, which should prove useful to agricultural workers, irrigation engineers and individual producers interested in irrigation of cotton and grain farms. O. J. Scoville, J. C. Atherton and R. O. Rogers of USDA and K. C. Davis of Oklahoma Experiment Station are the authors.

## Mexico Trades Cotton

Mexico has sold \$48 million worth of cotton abroad in the past three months in exchange for vehicles and assembly parts, the National Bank of Foreign Commerce, Mexico City, estimates.

## \$3,500,000 for Research

Corn Products Refining Co., Chicago, has announced that it will spend \$3,500,000 this year for product engineering and research. About \$32 million will be spent for capital expansion in the firm's 1956-57 fiscal year.



## Cotton Goes to College

(Continued from Page 16)

infestations, fickle markets, mechanization problems, and fertility requirements. Today, many of the old cotton problems have either been solved or have disappeared, making way for new ones.

Shortly after the establishment of the API Agricultural Experiment Station, the first major achievement in cotton production was made in Alabama. In 1889, George F. Atkinson was appointed Station biologist. He remained at Auburn only three years but he accomplished much.

Atkinson was the first man to show conclusively that "rust" of cotton can be corrected by applications of potash. This work, published in 1892, resulted in a revision of fertilizer practices in Alabama. It probably did more than any other one thing to improve yields of cotton in the South at that time. Atkinson isolated and named the fungus causing fusarium wilt. He wrote three Experiment Station bulletins describing the root-knot nematode disease, leaf blights, damping-off, anthracnose, angular leaf-spot, and areolate mildew.

• **Fertility Stressed** — Auburn's pioneer research workers were greatly concerned with fertility requirements. In 1896, Station Director J. F. Duggar established a cotton experiment that down through the years has come to be widely known as the "Old Rotation." It is probably the oldest continuous cotton field experiment in the U.S.

The "Old Rotation," located at the Station's agronomy farm at Auburn, led to the widespread practice of growing winter legumes in cotton fields to improve soil fertility. Vetch and crimson clover were used widely in the experiments.

In 1923, the Experiment Station released an important cotton bulletin written by Associate Agronomist J. T. Williamson and Director M. J. Funchess. Reports of 226 fertilizer experiments were recorded.

The bulletin did much to increase use of sodium nitrate on cotton. The experiments in all sections of Alabama showed that readily available nitrogen returned more profits than cottonseed meal. The tests also did much to convince Alabama farmers that they must apply inorganic nitrogen early to get best results.

Sound cotton fertilizer programs for all sections of the state were recommended as a result of Auburn studies. By 1953, the Station had gathered enough scientific data on Alabama soils to establish a state-wide soil testing program. This program takes guesswork out of fertilization.

Soil testing led to recommendations for changes this year in Alabama's basic fertilization program. In studying soil samples, Dr. Clarence Wilson, soil chemist, observed that 42 percent of samples tested showed a need for fertilizers of low-phosphorus and high-potash ratios. In general, such fertilizers have not been available. Consequently, new fertilizer recommendations in Alabama call for more potash.

The amount of fertilizer applied in Alabama cotton fields nearly doubled between 1930 and 1950. Farmers applied only 262 pounds of fertilizer per acre in cotton fields in 1930. In 1950, farmers applied 480 pounds per acre to lead the South in cotton fertilization.

• **Diseases Fought** — The appearance of cotton wilt on the sandy soils of central

## Brief . . . and to the Point

EZRA TAFT BENSON, Secretary of Agriculture, speaking at the dedication of the Thor Research Center near Huntley, Ill., said:

"We still have a frontier, more vast, more enticing, more promising than any we had before. It is the frontier of science and mechanics. It is a frontier that knows no bounds, except such as exist in the minds of men. Its horizons are vertical — they reach straight up, beyond where most of us can see. Much as science has given us — in agriculture — in industry — in everything touching our daily lives — it has much more to give."

and southern Alabama in the early 1900's posed a serious threat to cotton. About 1911, Prof. E. F. Cauthen found plants that appeared to have some resistance to the disease in a planting of old Cook cotton at Loachapoka, near Auburn. From these was developed Cook 307, a strain that became the most popular wilt-resistant variety in central and southern Alabama.

Homer Tisdale joined the Experiment Station staff in 1913 as cotton breeder. From Cook cotton planted at Auburn, Tisdale selected other wilt-resistant strains known as Cook 912, 1130, and 1255. These selections of Cook, including 307, constituted about 75 percent of the cotton planted on the wilt-infested soils of the state by 1930.

None of the old Cook cottons, including the once popular Cook 144, is to be found in the lists of recommended varieties today. They have been replaced by other wilt-resistant varieties having characteristics demanded by farmers and the trade. However, their development by cotton breeders of the Experiment Station was the salvation for southern Alabama cotton farmers in the early 1900's.

• **Controlling Insects** — The coming of the boll weevil was a major catastrophe. This pest was first found in Alabama cotton fields in 1909. By 1916 it had spread through most of the state, causing severe damage. The 1916 cotton yield in Alabama was only 95 pounds of lint per acre.

The Station's zoology-entomology department in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, began a research program to combat the weevil. Among the poisons tested in those early years, the Station found calcium arsenate to be most effective. This poison was used widely until 1947 when organic compounds became available.

Alabama's present cotton insect control program is based on the extensive research headed by Dr. F. S. Arant, head of the Station's department of zoology-entomology. Today, dusting or spraying in cotton fields with recommended insecticides is considered a "must" by good cotton farmers.

With the advent of cotton acreage control, growers sought methods by which they could produce their crop more efficiently and more economically. Thus, research results of the Station came more sharply into focus. For instance, five-year average production went above 200 pounds of lint per acre in the 1935-

40 period for the first time in the state's history.

• **Varieties Improved** — During the 1920's, most of the varieties grown in Alabama were short-stapled cottons, seven-eighths inch or less. By the early 1930's the cotton industry was demanding longer staples and refusing the short staples grown in Alabama.

As a result of variety tests conducted in the 1930's, the Experiment Station was able to say to farmers, "Here are some varieties of cotton with acceptable staple lengths and good yielding ability that you can substitute for the unwanted short staples."

In 1931 the first one-variety cotton community in Alabama was organized by the Extension Service of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Cotton planted in the community was a variety recommended by the Experiment Station on the basis of its performance in variety tests.

One of Alabama's outstanding cotton varieties, Auburn 56, was introduced in 1952 by Tisdale. The variety has a staple length of one and one-sixteenth inches. It has the "blood lines" of Cook 307, Coker 100, and Coker 100-Wilt. Auburn 56 is outstanding for its resistance to fusarium wilt and nematodes, and high degree of resistance to storm damage.

During a recent storm (backwash of a hurricane) at the Station's Plant Breeding Unit, Tallahassee, when more than seven inches of rain fell and wind reached nearly 50 miles per hour, open bolls of Auburn 56 came through with little or no lint shedding. This characteristic makes Auburn 56 a top choice for mechanical harvest with spindle pickers.

Plains, another improved variety, was released to Alabama farmers in 1949. It is the product of Dr. A. L. Smith, USDA pathologist and cooperater with the Alabama Station. The staple length of Plains is about one and one-sixteenth inches. It is a cross and backcross of Cleve-wilt and Stoneville 2B.

In variety tests at the Plant Breeding Unit, soils of which are heavily infested with wilt, Auburn 56 averaged 700 pounds of lint per acre, or about 75 to 100 pounds more than other better yielding cottons.

The API Experiment Station has contributed to the mechanical harvesting of cotton. Results of mechanization studies at the Sand Mountain, Tennessee Valley, and Wiregrass Substations show that cotton can be harvested successfully with machines. T. E. Corley, associate agricultural engineer of the Station, reported in a recent issue of Highlights of Agricultural Research. He has had good results with spindle pickers.

### More Work Ahead

What is ahead in cotton research? Dr. E. V. Smith, director of the API Agricultural Experiment Station, says cotton research — never ending — must lead to making cotton more competitive. He reports that future research will deal with problems connected with increasing yields and with increasing efficiency. Production problems to be studied include the production of cotton under irrigation, improved methods of insect control, identification of improved varieties or strains, and more effective methods of controlling diseases.

Research on increasing efficiency will deal mainly with the problems of mechanization.

As never before, our cotton breeders, the agronomists, agricultural engineers,

textile technologists, and home economists are working together to boost consumer demand and use of cotton. They agree that best uses for a given variety of cotton must be determined; information on fiber and spinning qualities must be made available to cotton mills; fiber and fabric treatments must be developed that will provide the consumer with a product that looks and wears well; and methods of laundering and cleaning must be developed that will preserve the finish and prolong the serviceability of cotton goods.

Research is already being planned on these problems and the basis for a team approach has been worked out. Findings of these studies will make possible a better educational program for both producer and consumer of cotton and will contribute to the development of a sound national cotton program.

### Coker's Pedigreed Seed Co. Names James E. Whitten

James E. Whitten, former editor of publications, South Carolina Department of Education Vocational Division, has been named director of public relations and advertising for Coker's Pedigreed Seed Co., Hartsville, S.C., Robert R. Coker, president, has announced.

A graduate of the University of South Carolina school of journalism, Whitten joined the Department of Education in 1950. In 1953 he was awarded the FFA Honorary State Farmer Degree. He is a member of the South Atlantic Council of Industrial Editors, Pacific Lodge, 325 A.F.M., Methodist Church and Players Club. He served four years in the Air Force during World War II.

### FFA Boys Win Contest, Trip to Convention

Efficient cotton production won all-expense trips to the national Future Farmers of America convention for six boys. The convention was held in Kansas City, Oct. 16.

Attending the convention were: Troy McIntire, Leland, Miss.; Kenneth Bridges, Halls, Tenn.; James E. Greer, Vernon, Ala.; Billy D. Carter, Leachville, Ark.; Joe Yonce, Johnston, S.C.; and Derrell Wells, Jr., Mangum, Okla. Ben Maxwell, Jr., Rydal, Ga., was unable to attend the convention.

Competition in this program, sponsored by the American Potash Institute, is judged on (1) efficiency of production, and (2) practices applied most nearly in keeping with vocational agriculture teachings.

Also at the convention were teachers of four of the winners: Ben Sorrells, Mangum, Okla.; Arnold Watkins, Leachville, Ark.; James W. DeWitt, Vernon, Ala.; and L. P. Jacks, Leland, Miss. Dr. V. Ray Cardozier, Memphis, production and marketing division, National Cotton Council, and secretary of vocational agriculture's Cotton Education Committee, presided at a breakfast for the group.

### New Variety of Cotton Developed in Brazil

A new variety of Brazilian cotton to be used in the state of Sao Paulo has been developed by the Institute Agronomico of Campinas, Sao Paulo. The new variety, named IAC8, is a selection from Stoneville 2B.

### • Meal Conference Dates Are Set

DATES for the fourth Conference on Cottonseed Processing as Related to the Nutritive Value of Cottonseed Meal will be Jan. 14-16. Sponsors of the meeting are USDA and National Cottonseed Products Association. Sessions will be held at USDA's Southern Utilization Research Branch Laboratory, 1100 Robert E. Lee Boulevard, New Orleans.

Cottonseed processors, feed manufacturers, research workers and others interested are invited. Reservations may be made directly with hotels, or through Dr. A. M. Altschul at the USDA Laboratory.

Reports of progress on research since the previous conference in November, 1953, are to be given. They include a co-operative study of commercially-manufactured cottonseed meals for poultry feeding, their chemical properties and nutritive value; cottonseed meal for the feeding of laying hens, and in swine feeding; progress in developing chemical measures for the nutritive value of the meal; and fiber studies, histopathological effects of gossypol and work with ruminants.

Research sponsored by the NCPA, including that of the two Fellows stationed at the Southern Utilization Research Branch, will be reported. The final session will be given over to committees appointed to evaluate the work reported, and to make suggestions for future research. Chairmen of these committees are: Poultry, A. M. Altschul, Southern Utilization Research Branch; swine, Allen Heidebrecht, Paymaster Feeds; chemical methods of measuring nutritive value, C. M. Lyman, Texas A. & M. College; and general evaluation of program, A. L. Ward, Educational Director, NCPA.

Plans for the conference were made at a meeting attended by Dr. Harold L. Wilcke, chairman of the NCPA research committee; Dr. C. M. Lyman; Garlon Harper, NCPA Educational Service; and Drs. A. M. Altschul and V. L. Frampton, USDA.

### USDA Announces Counties Receiving Drouth Aid

USDA has listed counties that are in the drouth program.

Currently designated in the Feed Grain Program are 447 counties or parts of counties in eight states, as follows: Arizona, 14; Colorado, 22; Kansas, 78; Nevada, 1; New Mexico, 31; Oklahoma, 72; Texas, 218; Utah, 11.

Listed at present in the Soil Bank Grazing Program are 567 counties or parts of counties in 12 states, as follows: Colorado, 22; Iowa, 37; Kansas, 79; Missouri, 4; Montana, 10; Nebraska, 58; New Mexico, 31; North Dakota, 4; Oklahoma, 58; South Dakota, 35; Texas, 218; Utah, 11.

Those now in the Hay Program are 428 counties or parts of counties in six states, as follows: Colorado, 22; Kansas, 78; New Mexico, 31; Oklahoma, 72; Texas, 218; Utah, 11.

### Sheet Prices Increased

Prices of sheets and pillow cases have been increased by leading manufacturers, including Cannon Mills. Mark-ups are for goods delivered during the first quarter of 1957.



### Fair Visitors Learn About Cotton

COTTON QUALITY and the economic importance of the crop to Texas were stressed in this exhibit, seen by thousands of visitors at the 1956 State Fair of Texas in Dallas. "King Cotton's Quiz" was sponsored by Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Texas Cotton Association, Southwest Compress and Warehouse Association, Dallas Cotton Exchange and the Cotton Research Committee of Texas. Three representatives of sponsoring organizations are shown at the exhibit: Jack Whetstone, secretary-treasurer of Texas Crushers' Association; Jo Nell West, Cotton Research Committee of Texas, Lubbock; and Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, Texas Ginners' Association.

**RATES AND CLOSING DATES:** Ten cents per word per insertion. Include your firm name and address in making word count. Minimum charge \$2.00. Copy must be in our hands by Thursday morning of week of issue. Please write plainly.

## Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

**OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE**—Rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed expellers, French screw presses, stack cookers, meal coolers, fourteen inch conditioners, filter presses, oil screening tanks, complete modern preprocessing or single press expeller mills.—Pitcock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

**FOR SALE**—Filter presses; screening tanks; single and twin motor Anderson Super Duo expellers, with conditioners; several extra 36" cooker dryers and conditioners. All steel linter baling presses; 141-176 saw linters; seed cleaners; No. 153 separating units; bar hullers; lint beaters; stack cookers; rolls; hydraulic press room equipment.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Anderson Super Duo expellers. Filter presses, 72" and 85" cookers. Butters milling machine. Carver 176-saw Tru-line Gummer. Double box linter press. Attrition mills. Single drum hull beater. 20" to 50" fans. Motors: 75 h.p. and under.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., 159 Howell St., Telephone R17-5958, Dallas, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—To be moved. Complete 1951 model cottonseed delinting plant. Three 141-saw Continental all-steel linters, condensers, bucket elevators, dust flue system, drop bottom conveyors, Clipper super seed cleaner, Gustafson slurry type seed treater, 36-saw gumming machine and 75 h.p. electric motor. This plant has delinted less than 1,500 tons of cottonseed.—J. D. Elliott & Son, Athens, Alabama.

**INSPECTIONS** and appraisal. Dismantle and installation.—Oscar V. Shultz, Industrial Engineering, Phone Butler 9-2172, P. O. Box 357, Grapevine, Texas.

## ELECTRIC MOTOR SALE!

Rebuilt and New Ball Bearing Motors  
3/60/220-440/2300 Volts

H.P.	Type	Speed	Price
300	Slipring	900	33500
200	Slipring	900	New 2152
200	Slipring	720	2268
150	Slipring	900	New 2590
150	Slipring	900	1546
200	Sq. Cage	900	1481
150	Sq. Cage	900	1188
100	Slipring	1200	1076
100	Slipring	900	1189
100	Sq. Cage	1200	758
100	Sq. Cage	900	879
75	Sq. Cage	1800	490
75	Slipring	1200	889
75	Slipring	900	991
75	Sq. Cage	1200	564
60	Sq. Cage	1800	356
50	Sq. Cage	1800	290

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Garfield 3-6587

## Gin Equipment for Sale

**FOR SALE**—Gin to be moved. 5-80 saw Lummus, 18-shelf drier, 200 h.p. Waukesha natural gas engine, 14" Wichita bur extractor, Mitchell extractor feeders.—R. O. Caldwell, Whitney, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Cotton gins, oil mills, compresses. Contact M. M. Phillips, Phone TE5-8555, P. O. Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Four-cylinder Mitchell pre-cleaner, Murray '50 and '51 model lint cleaners, two Murray rebuilt 24-shelf tower driers, 14" steel Murray bur machine completely rebuilt all new saw drum cylinder, brush cylinder, and directional cylinders, 52 3/4" Murray separator and vacuum dropper complete, new Hardwicke-Etter short stroke tramper complete with kicker and charge box, Lummus one-story down-packing wood press complete with tramper, Cen-Tennial tramper, EJ tramper, Continental ram and casing, 2-80 saw Murray bolt suction gin stands, 3-80 saw brush Continental Model F gins, 3 FEC Mitchell feeders, 3-80 Mitchell steel conveyor distributor, 6-cylinder horizontal Murray cleaner on "V" drives, 72" Continental separator complete with vacuum, one 1 1/2-M Hardwicke-Etter burner, two 1-M Mitchell burners, three #30 Mitchell vaporizers, three 72" 7-cylinder Murray type incline cleaners complete with vacuum fronts, one 35" Sturdivant fan with multi-blade, one 40" Murray fan. All equipment priced to move.—Wonder State Mfg. Co., Paragould, Arkansas.

**FOR SALE**—Five Lummus Super Jet cleaners complete with fan to connect to Continental condenser. Priced right for sale. Call, write or wire Fred Ingram, San Perlita, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Five Lummus gin stands, complete cleaning system, piping, tower drier, 75 h.p. electric motor, one diesel GM motor, with cooling tower, pump etc. Call or write, Mrs. Ruth Schawe, 758 Butcher St., New Braunfels, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—One 3-80 saw Lummus DM complete gin equipped as follows: MEF feeders; 17-shelf tower drier, oil fired furnace; one Lummus inclined cleaner; one Lummus 10' hull separator with grids; one set Lummus square seed scales; 1-48" all-steel Lummus condenser; one all-steel Lummus press, down-packing with 10" ram; one all-steel building, quonset on top of Stran Steel. If interested contact The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Box OA, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Long stroke 1947 model Continental down-packing press, complete less pump.—Box IO, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—6-80 Lummus gins, with new air chambers, 6 MEF feeders, 6-80 single conveyor distributor, 72" separator cleaner, and Lummus automatic feed control. Priced right to sell.—Box JK, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—10' Lummus center feed bur extractor, 1952 model, in excellent condition.—Box EW, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

**SPECIAL BARGAINS**—Four 80-saw Continental late model F-3 brush gins equipped with stainless steel fronts and complete with Continental large extracting feeders, with automatic feed mechanism and with 9" conveyor and steel trough, as used with feeders and gins. Four latest type 80-saw Murray air blast gins complete with Mitchell super units, lint flue, hot air manifold and mote suction pipe. Mitchell super units in 60" and 66" lengths. One 4-80 Mitchell conveyor distributor. Steel cleaners—One 7-cylinder and one 9-cylinder 50" Hardwicke-Etter, one 6-cylinder 48", one 12-cylinder 52" and one 16-cylinder 52" Stacys. Steel separators: 50" and 70" Hardwicke-Etter, 72" Continental, 52" Murray VS, 48" type M and type C. Lummus. One late model 4-plunger, back geared Hardwicke-Etter press pump with automatic lubrication, mounted on steel fluid tank, and equipped with 15 h.p. motor with V-drive, like new. Large stock of new and used transmission equipment. Several complete gin plants, some to be operated at location. One 230 h.p., 12-cylinder M-M gas engine, like new. Electric motors, various sizes. For the largest, oldest and most reliable source of used and reconditioned gin machinery, contact us. Qualified graduate engineer to assist you with any of your machinery problems at no obligation. Call us regarding any machinery or complete plants you have for sale or trade.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Telephones: Day 2-8141, Night 3-7929, Waco, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—One late model down-packing all-steel Murray press and tramper.—Paul Downs, Caraway, Arkansas.

**FOR SALE**—Government type tower driers, automatic gas heaters, blow pipes, and fittings. We are prepared to deliver and install driers, and any gin machinery in conjunction with drying equipment.—Service Gin Co., P. O. Box 21, Phone 4251, Ville Platte, Louisiana.

## Equipment Wanted

**WANTED**—One standard density up-packing press and tramper in good condition.—Paul Downs, Caraway, Arkansas.

**WANTED**—Slurry cottonseed treater, also electric sack stitcher.—Box CC, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

**WANTED TO BUY**—All-steel late model gin for removal.—Box WX, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

**WANTED**—One late model 80-saw Murray gin; one 60" Mitchell Super Unit; one 60" Super Jam with after cleaner.—Paul Downs, Caraway, Ark.

## Power Units and Miscellaneous

**FOR THE LARGEST STOCK** of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

**FOR SALE**—Power units: 139 h.p. Le Roi D-1000, \$1,350; 671 GMC, 130 h.p., \$2,000; Twin 671 GMC, 260 h.p., \$5,000; RX1SV Le Roi, 400 h.p., \$7,500; 75 h.p. RPM Westinghouse electric motor, \$500.—Wonder State Mfg. Co., Paragould, Arkansas.

**AVAILABLE**—Have 50 cotton wagons for lease, capacity 4 bales picked cotton, bed size 14' x 8'. For further information phone, write or wire: Ronnie Round Tire Service, Phone HObart 4-1472, P. O. Box 1316, Donna, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Oil Settling tank. Good condition, cleaned and repainted. Wedge wire screen. Also No. 40 Bar Nun hammermill with 75 h.p. motor, # 16 type W. Roto Clone, and Sharples D-2 degumming centrifuge.—Funk Bros. Seed Co., Bloomington, Illinois.

**FOR SALE**—One rebuilt Model NEU 8 x 9, 6-cylinder Minneapolis-Moline engine, natural gas or butane.—Fort Worth Machinery Company, 913 East Berry Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

## • Most Formula Feeds Have Antibiotics

**GROWTH-PROMOTING** antibiotics now are being added to more than half of the formula feeds for poultry, hogs, beef and dairy cattle, a USDA survey indicates.

Agricultural Research, Department publication, summarizes the survey findings as follows:

Of the 327 feed mixers surveyed, 254 used antibiotics, 237 used vitamin B12, 123 used arsenicals, and five used surfactants in their formula feeds. This sample represents a tenth of the mills doing about a third of the feed business. Poultry feeds are mixed in 305 of these plants, dairy feeds in 301, hog feeds in 282, and beef cattle feeds in 282. About 93 percent of the poultry mixers started using antibiotics and vitamin B12 within the last five years. Arsenicals were also adopted by most of the large poultry feed plants within the last three or four years.

## Retired Ginner Dies

N. A. Dodson, retired Texas cotton ginner who died Oct. 15 at Petersburg, was buried Oct. 17 at Lorenzo Cemetery. Formerly of Lubbock, he had been ill for about six weeks at the home of his daughter, Mrs. N. L. Fox, in Petersburg.



### It's Time To Preach: "Keep Cotton Dry"

Ginners and others working with farmers can help producers add as much as \$15 per bale to the value of their cotton by preaching three words: "Keep Cotton Dry." Extension ginning specialists and other leaders feel that everything possible that can be done to urge growers to wait until cotton is dry enough for picking and ginning should be done in the next few weeks. Each ginner will render a service to his customers by stressing this fact.

### Valley Cotton Meeting Dates Are Announced

Fourteen cotton meetings will be held this fall in three Texas Valley counties, says Clinton Smith, president of the Valley Farm Bureau. Dr. M. K. Horne will represent the National Cotton Council at the meetings.

The schedule of meetings in the three counties of Cameron, Willacy and Hidalgo is:

Oct. 25, Raymondville school auditorium; Nov. 5, Santa Rosa school cafeteria; Nov. 8, Weslaco, A&I College Center; Nov. 20, Donna, Club Women's building.

Nov. 21, McAllen Chamber of Commerce; Nov. 22, Linn, school; Nov. 26, Rio Hondo school; Nov. 27, Harlingen; Dec. 4, San Benito Bank & Trust Co.

Dec. 6, Brownsville, Willis Implement Co.; Dec. 11, Ag. Building, Edcouch-Elsa school; Dec. 13, Edinburg, city court room; Dec. 18, Mission, three miles north of Conway.

### Market News Service On Soybeans Starts

Weekly reports on soybeans and oats were started Oct. 8 at Cleveland, Miss., by the USDA-Mississippi Market News Service.

R. J. Landers, formerly in charge of the Mississippi Grain Inspection Station at Stoneville, Miss., and more recently with the Delta and Pine Land Co., Scott, Miss., is in charge.

Market News Service reports are available to interested individuals and companies upon request. For information, write USDA Grain Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, Cleveland State Bank Building, Cleveland, Miss.

### 1957 Weed Conference To Be Held in Augusta

The Southern Weed Conference will be held at the Bon Aire Hotel, Augusta, Ga., Jan. 23-25, 1957. Problems in control of specific weeds in certain crops will be analyzed at the meeting.

The conference program will include all phases of research and education in chemical weed control.

■ E. H. TENENT, Woodson-Tenent Laboratories, Memphis, was one of the Midsouth business leaders who recently visited Pensacola as guests of the U.S. Navy.

### New Book

#### COLOR REVERSION IN CRUDE COTTONSEED OIL

Texas Engineering Experiment Station has published a new book entitled "Color Reversion In Crude Cottonseed Oil." The authors are A. Cecil Wamble, Benjamin D. Deacon and William B. Harris.

In summarizing their conclusions the authors say:

"Subjecting a sample of cottonseed oil to a temperature of 160° F. for 32 to 35 hours will reveal approximately the color that could be expected after six months' storage under normal conditions.

"Storing oil in the presence of mois-

ture is found to have harmful possibilities. Under such a condition, a substantial increase in free fatty acid is likely, and with certain oils, the colors may increase to an undesired extent.

"Fractions of soapstock added to oil do not appear to affect color reversion. When fractions of the sludge obtained by degumming are added, the acetone soluble fraction seems to cause some color increase.

"Entrainment of air with oil apparently does not contribute to color reversion.

"Sodium phosphate and aqueous solutions of sodium phosphate, sodium bisulfite and sodium sulfanilate reduced color reversion by about 50 percent."

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In every section of the cotton belt, growers favor the gins that display the Moss Lint Cleaner sign. Cotton cleaned by a Moss is improved a grade or more and brings higher prices. Moss Lint Cleaners are low in first cost, easy to install, economical to operate and their cleaning performance is unequalled. There is a Moss Lint Cleaner specifically designed for every type and size gin. Call or write today and let a Moss-Gordin specialist give you complete details.

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## American Farm Bureau Acts On Classing of Cotton

American Farm Bureau has reactivated a committee to study cotton classing and the possibility of a non-governmental cotton classing review board.

The AFBF cotton committee will study the question of whether present cotton grades adequately reflect the value of machine-picked cotton—and also whether producer interests are adequately represented on the International Cotton Grades Committee.

The Farm Bureau group will also give specific study to the CCC export program, with a view of developing market policies that would permit private stocks to move directly into the export market.

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to make premium  
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**Wesson Oil & Snowdrift  
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Houston	Chicago

## • NCPA Board Reviews USDA Activities

DIRECTORS of National Cottonseed Products Association reviewed varied business matters at their regular fall meeting Oct. 10 in Memphis.

They discussed developments in connection with CCC 1956 oilseed price support programs, CCC linters sales policy, progress in research dealing with cottonseed and cottonseed products, foreign market development under Public Law 480 and the possible effects of the Soil Bank upon the 1957 cotton crop. On the latter subject, it was pointed out that, in bringing about the reduction of agricultural surpluses which all regard as necessary, the Soil Bank will impose heavy costs upon oil mills, gins, fertilizer and implement manufacturers and distributors, on many farmers themselves and on local merchants and the service trades in the communities dependent upon agriculture.

Dr. H. E. Robinson, director of laboratories, Swift & Co., presented to the board a discussion of the role of fats in the diet. In his presentation, Doctor Robinson corrected a number of popular misconceptions which have erroneously associated fats with diseases of the heart and blood vessels.

The chairman of the insurance committee reported progress in securing, in a number of Cotton States, modifications in the form of business interruption insurance designed to make such insurance more useful to the mills. This committee has also taken initial steps toward the establishment of a uniform safety code for solvent extraction plants.

Matters of organization business handled included approval of membership applications from Robertson Transports, Inc., Houston, Texas, and Frank Fontanne & Co., London, England.

## Cotton Ginned to Oct. 1

The Bureau of Census reported the following bales of cotton ginned to Oct. 1, 1956, 1955 and 1954:

State	Ginnings (Running bales—linters not included)		
	1956	1955	1954
United States	*5,535,214	*4,804,195	*5,689,852
Alabama	437,672	582,458	557,497
Arizona	104,853	69,427	107,356
Arkansas	623,814	438,537	564,381
California	53,162	28,871	55,485
Florida	8,068	13,916	15,486
Georgia	376,623	432,276	484,365
Illinois	418	109	493
Kentucky	2,641	1,504	2,959
Louisiana	374,044	256,063	337,663
Mississippi	915,846	761,689	831,424
Missouri	223,551	106,917	180,106
New Mexico	39,296	13,256	42,800
North Carolina	117,581	101,241	179,955
Oklahoma	77,835	50,700	71,822
South Carolina	279,764	326,630	354,283
Tennessee	258,982	107,651	234,085
Texas	1,638,619	1,511,938	1,667,716
Virginia	2,455	1,012	1,986

\*Includes 404,845 bales of the crop of 1956 ginned prior to Aug. 1 counted in the supply for the season of 1955-1956, compared with 313,958 and 388,229 bales of the crops of 1955 and 1954.

The statistics in this report include 1,605 bales of American-Egyptian for 1956, 464 for 1955, and 784 for 1954.

The statistics for 1956 in this report are subject to revision when checked against the individual returns of the ginner being transmitted by mail.

Cotton consumed during the month of August 1956, amounted to 686,275 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on Aug. 25, 1956, was 797,238 bales and in public storage and at compresses 12,312,831 bales. The number of active consuming cotton spindles for the month was 18,912,000. The total imports for the month of July 1956, were 1,987 bales and the exports of domestic cotton, excluding linters, were 134,625 bales.



## Anderson Appoints Lee

DONALD B. LEE, oil mill superintendent, has been appointed a sales engineer for the V. D. Anderson Co., manufacturers and suppliers of "Expellers," solvent extraction units, and related equipment.

Lee has been associated with the Haynes Milling Co., Portland, Ind., where he was superintendent of processing, and has a background of 11 years practical experience in extracting oleaginous materials. He will also service oil mills and meat packing and rendering plants for Anderson. He is married, has two children, and is a veteran of World War II.

## New Book

### NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL ISSUES 1956 YEARBOOK

The 1956 edition of the National Safety Council's statistical yearbook, Accident Facts, is now available. It contains facts and figures on all types of accidents—industrial, traffic, home, farm and school.

A major part of the book is devoted exclusively to occupational accidents and provides the factual background necessary to give direction to an industrial safety program. There is a detailed list of accident rates by major industry groups, as well as charts showing the accident trend during the past 30 years.

Accident Facts is priced at \$1 a single copy, but less for quantities. For information, write to the National Safety Council, 425 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11.

## California Forum Will Hear Cotton Topics

Cotton leaders will be featured on the program of the Central California Agricultural Forum, Oct. 24 at the Bakersfield Inn in Bakersfield. David N. Wright, Bakersfield, has announced that speakers will include Thomas Avent, president, Fresno Cotton Exchange; Fred G. Sherrill, vice-president, J. G. Boswell Co., Los Angeles; Tom Moody and Lee Seidel, California ASCC; W. F. Smith, Buttonwillow grower; Marvin Hoover, Extension cotton specialist; Dr. H. T. Reynolds, University of California; Gordon L. Smith, USDA; and O. B. Hitchcock, Chemagro Corp.

## Wood, Ginner for More Than 50 Years, Dies

David I. Wood, 83-year-old Kiowa County, Okla., pioneer who was connected with the cotton ginning business for more than 50 years, died Oct. 5 in Oklahoma City.

Born Aug. 21, 1873, in Blue Springs, Ga., his first experience with ginning cotton came when he was a boy, and when most of the machinery was hand-operated.

He went to Kiowa County in 1902 from Purvis, Texas, to run a gin at Gotebo, Okla., helping gin the county's first cotton crop. He went back to Texas, and returned in 1904 to become part owner of a new gin at Cooperton, Okla., where he stayed until 1926. Since then, he has managed and worked for gins in many Oklahoma towns.

He is survived by his wife; two sons, W. R. Wood, Ponca City, Okla., and S. L. Wood, Oklahoma City; and a daughter, Mrs. Ruby Goforth, Oklahoma City.

## Plans Announced for New Georgia Feed Mill

Plans for construction of a large, modern feed mill at Flowery Branch, Ga., were announced recently by the Cotton Producers' Assn., Atlanta.

While the plant will be owned entirely by Cotton Producers' Assn., it will be operated under the name of Cooperative Mills.

The announcement said the mill will be one of "the most modern feed mixing plants in the Southeast, and will encompass all of the latest designs and innovations in production, equipment and material handling facilities."



## Tap Bennett Honored

W. TAP BENNETT, Georgia livestock leader for many years who was the first Southeastern field representative of the National Cottonseed Products Association's Educational Service, recently was honored for his leadership. A \$78,000 livestock pavilion at the Southeastern Fair was named the W. Tap Bennett Pavilion in honor of the man who has not missed that fair in its 42-year history. Bennett now is director of agricultural development for the Central of Georgia Railway.

## Pakistan's Cotton Exports Increase Slightly

Cotton exports by Pakistan during the August-July, 1955-56, season amounted to 716,000 bales, an increase of 13 percent over the low exports of 634,000 bales in 1954-55, but considerably below exports of all other years since partition except 1948-49. This trend of generally declining exports may be explained by sharp increases in consumption without corresponding increases in production, says U.S. Foreign Crops and Markets.

Cotton consumption in Pakistan during 1955-56 amounted to 800,000 bales. Mill consumption amounted to 760,000 bales, and non-mill use was 40,000. These figures represent a 23 percent increase over consumption of 650,000 bales in 1954-55.

Pakistan's cotton production in 1955-56 was 1,420,000 bales. Production in the 1956-57 season is estimated at 1,400,000 bales.

Pakistan imported approximately 19,000 bales of U.S. cotton in 1955-56, marking the first use of U.S. cotton by Pakistani mills.

This was also Pakistan's first year of textile yarn exports, and approximately five million yards of fabric were exported, principally to the United Kingdom, and to Africa and Far Eastern countries.

■ W. D. WATKINS, Abilene, heads a committee of the directors of Texas Technological College, Lubbock, which is considering plans to enlarge the stadium.

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## Louise Madden Sets Record With Georgia Crushers

■ MEMBER of pioneer Southern family has been on staff of state association continuously for more than 36 years.

GEORGIA COTTONSEED crushers may not realize that they have a descendant of Daniel Boone serving their industry, but they are proud of that member of their organization for an entirely different reason.

Louise Madden, the descendant of the pioneer frontiersman, has been a member of the staff of the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association since June, 1920. This continuous service of more than 36 years is believed to set a record in tenure for an employee in trade association work in the cottonseed crushing industry.

Louise Madden was born in Maysville, Ga., June 27, 1893. Her father, Ira Asbury Madden, died in 1910. Her mother, Mrs. Jane Boone Madden, is the direct descendant of Daniel Boone; and Mrs. Madden will be 100 years old next February. Mrs. Madden and five of her daughters live in Atlanta.

Following her education at public schools and Cox College, in College Park, Miss Madden became secretary to the president of Cox College for two and one-half years. She then accepted a position with the late W. M. Hutchinson, a cottonseed products broker; and joined the staff of the Georgia Association when Hutchinson was elected secretary-treasurer in 1920.

Miss Madden began going to Georgia conventions in 1935, and has missed only one of these annual meetings since then. She has made many friends throughout



LOUISE MADDEN

the industry in Georgia and other states, and takes a personal interest in them and their families.

Miss Madden is a member of Druid Hills Baptist Church and associate secretary of the Sunday School's Intermediate Department.

Having "chosen a hobby instead of a husband," Louise Madden has an unusual collection, of which she says "I may open shop when too old to work for Georgia crushers, if I can bring myself to part with my beloved objets d'art."

### Canada's 1956 Flaxseed and Soybean Output Down

Canada's 1956 flaxseed production is placed at 34,057,000 bushels, according to U.S. Foreign Crops and Markets. While this is 3,242,000 bushels less than the first forecast, it still indicates a record harvest which would exceed last year's output by nearly 60 percent.

The first forecast of soybean production is 4,980,000 bushels, a decrease of 12 percent from the record 5,650,000 bushels produced in 1955.

### Procter & Gamble Names New Vice-Presidents

Directors of the Procter & Gamble Co. have elected three new vice-presidents. They are as follows: H. Schuyler Cole, toilet goods division; Donald H. Robinson, overseas operations; and Mark Upson, food products division.

■ JACK TIDWELL has retired from the presidency of the Rhineland (Texas) Cooperative Gin after seven years of service.

### Small Wells Can Be Valuable

DROUTH in West Texas started burning out dryland farmers two or three years ago. As a result, small irrigation wells have been drilled by the hundreds, says Jess Blair in an article in Soil and Water.

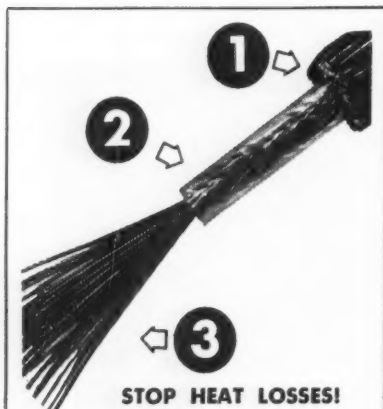
The little wells have paid off for some farmers; other farmers say they only break even. C. H. Hyden of Howard County has probably been more successful with his small wells than anyone else in the county. Yet, his wells are much smaller than those being pumped by other farmers in the area.

When the first one was drilled about four years ago, it tested only 75 gallons a minute. Hyden knew it was not worth developing for cotton alone. However, he had something else in mind which had never been tried in that area. He would irrigate both grass and cotton and developed a year-round farm program. He would then have two sources of income, and at little extra cost.

Hyden's plan is now in its second year, and seems to be working. Besides the profit he gets from cattle, he says his little 300-gallon stream of water made him over 30 extra bales of cotton. There was a little more labor involved, but not much, considering the results, he says.

His year starts soon after Christmas, when he turns the water onto his 30 acres of blue panic grass. It is watered until the soil is soaked to a three or four foot depth. After the grass is watered, Hyden shifts the water to the cotton field and gets across it before planting time. From then on the water is concentrated on the cotton, and the grass is not touched again until early September.

"I haven't had a lot of idle time," he said, "but if it hadn't been for these little wells and the grass field, I wouldn't be out here now. The dryland fields have made nothing three years out of the last five. A lot of farmers have gone deeply in debt with little hopes of ever paying out. I've stayed even, and a little ahead. And it's all been made on just a 300-gallon-a-minute stream of water."



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Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association Photo

## Stripping Costs Less Than \$10 Bale

COTTON harvested by a mechanical stripper in this Texas Blackland field graded Strict Middling as a result of attention to proper harvesting and handling. Cost of harvesting was less than \$10 per bale, as contrasted with \$40 that hand pulling would have cost. A desiccant was applied to the field at a total cost of about \$2 per acre; and the cotton was carried to the gin dry, loose and clean, so that the ginner could do the best possible job of ginning it.

## • Stubble Mulching and Rotation Pay off

A CAREFUL combination of rotation and stubble mulching can bring exceptionally good yields. According to an article in *Soil and Water*, this practice has paid off for Edsel Malmstrom, a farmer near Melvin, Texas.

Malmstrom leaves crop residue on the top, rather than turning it to the bottom. He hasn't had a regular plow in his cotton fields in four years.

He runs a three-year cycle of land treatment on his fields. He starts the first year with a Graham plow, which penetrates deeply, loosening the ground.

The next year, on that same set of rows, he breaks the ground with a one-way. This kills vegetation and turns it only two or three inches under. It keeps the organic matter near the top.

The third year he runs the disc breaking plow, following it by bedding the field. This is a good time for the soil-building crops.

In his rotation program, he follows a fiber-rooted crop like maize with some tap-root crop.

Malmstrom plants cotton much closer than most people for three reasons. He can raise it that way because his mulching practices hold more moisture in the soil; he can cultivate it easier with the close growth; it has a tendency to put the bolls in the top half of the plant, which makes for easier machine stripping.

He never chops his cotton. Instead, he relies on close timing of cultivation for best results.

The results show up plainly in the increasing fertility of his fields, and in his increasing crop yields. His cotton last year averaged about half a bale per acre on 19 inches of rainfall. This was far above the average yield around Melvin for the year. He irrigated nothing.

## Interoceanic Firm Now Processing Flax

Interoceanic Commodities Corp., commodity trading organization headquartered in New York, has announced that it is now operating in its own behalf the facilities of Consumers Soybean Mills, Inc., at Lakeville, Minn.

Facilities are being converted to crush flaxseed, and the elevator section will be used to handle oilseeds and grain, the company said.

## • California Testing Tractor Safety

A STEEL FRAME to protect tractor drivers from being crushed in upsets is undergoing tests at the University of California, Davis.

Agricultural engineers are staging actual upsets, using strain gauges to measure stresses on the frame, and taking motion pictures to find out the speed at which the frame hits the ground and the precise angle of the impact. The framework, set over the driver's head, takes the shock of the upset, and the driver uses a safety belt to prevent being thrown from his seat. The upsets in the tests were done by remote control, with a dummy strapped in the seat.

Lloyd Lamouria, agricultural engineer conducting the study, is trying to find out if the safety frame will stand up under predictable shocks, or, on the other hand, if the frame is heavier than is actually necessary.

The first tests, attended by insurance company representatives and members of the California Farm Safety Coordinating Committee, involved turning a tractor over backward and rolling it over sideways. Strain gauges were attached to the frame in several positions and motion pictures taken from different angles. Engineers are considering various constructions of the framework to get maximum safety at least cost.

Tests included three backward upsets and four rollovers. It was concluded that a driver would be well protected in every one of the mishaps. The 3,300-pound tractor, however, showed some damage to the radiator and fenders from the gruelling pounding. The safety belt, of the type used in automobiles, was not subjected to any real strain, for the speeds of impact did not begin to approach the stresses in high-speed crashes.



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*Bill Estes, President*

**HARALSON, GEORGIA**

## • Women Urge Stores To Give Cotton a Break

THE DELTA COUNCIL Women's Committee has asked Memphis store executives to suggest means whereby greater sales emphasis could be put on cotton textiles and cotton products. The request was made recently at a luncheon at the Peabody Hotel, Memphis.

After being told that cotton production is close to a billion-dollar industry in the Memphis area, the store operators heard an explanation of the efforts of the committee to promote the greater use of cotton.

"Our purpose is to seek your advice and assistance," merchants were told.

"Representatives of the leading department stores in Memphis have been in the forefront of cotton promotion for a number of years," said the committee women. "You can assist us by making specific suggestions as to what we can do as an area, as a group or as individuals to promote cotton and to encourage the use of cotton products.

"In order that the fullest advantage may be obtained from this meeting, we as your customers would like to offer several suggestions that we feel will make your promotional efforts stronger and more fruitful.

"First of all, and from experience, we find that sales personnel, not only in Memphis but in our home town, are not selling the merits of cotton products or stressing their superiority over other fibers. In other words, salespeople are not saying, 'this is a better product because it's cotton.' In fact, if they do men-

## ■ Brief . . . and to the Point

G. D. HUGHES, who uses sprinkler irrigation on his hilly farm near Birmingham, Ala., commented in a recent article in ACCO Press:

"Our extra yields from irrigation have already paid for equipment we bought prior to this year. It's been such a success I wouldn't care if it never rained so long as our water supply held out. I don't think we'd have had half the cotton stand we had this year without the supplemental water."

tion fiber content at all, they mention nylon or dacron or some other 'miracle' or 'glamor' fiber. They rely on the customer to ask for cotton, instead of telling him about it.

"We feel that there is a very definite lack of emphasis on cotton advertising. In fact, we have seen ads built around the Cotton Carnival that have featured synthetic fibers.

"Many of our major style magazines are highlighting cotton fabrics and creations, stimulating a demand which we find can't be satisfied when we go to the store to ask for these particular items. If a customer goes into a store and asks for a particular cotton dress and the store doesn't carry that item, then chances are the customer will buy some other dress. If the cotton selection is limited,

there is a good chance she will select a dress similar to the one she originally had in mind but made of some other fiber.

"We have noticed," said the Council women, "that blends of cotton with other materials are being featured in some cases. Blends rarely help cotton—instead they are detrimental to cotton, since blends undermine traditional all-cotton markets. In most cases, the synthetic fiber is blended with cotton for price reasons."

The store officials pledged greater consideration for cotton, and agreed to furnish the committee with ideas for expansion of their cotton use program.

## Subsoiling Worth Little On Red Upland Soils

Subsoiling seems to have little effect on yields of crops on Tennessee's red upland soils, according to results of tests made by the Experiment Station at Knoxville.

From the results obtained on two full rotations of corn, wheat and red clover on test plots, the following conclusions were brought out:

Subsoiling, in addition to ordinary turning, gave small, but not significant increases in corn yield compared to ordinary turning.

Subsoiling, in preparation of a seedbed for corn, did not greatly affect the yields of succeeding crops of wheat or red clover, and is not a satisfactory substitute for ordinary turning in preparing a seedbed for corn, said researchers.



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**Experienced Ginners Know ...**

... the advantages of moisture in baling cotton. It makes pressing simpler. It enables the press crew to keep up with the production of the largest gin. It reduces sponginess so that losses from broken ties are practically eliminated. Press repairs are kept at a minimum. It turns dry, harsh-feeling samples into smooth ones that have a slightly longer staple.

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### "Magic Wand" Moisture Control

The gentle mist of "wet water" now has the most dependable control yet devised. Two steel rods (Magic Wands) protruding up through the bottom of the lint slide are connected to two sensitive-but-rugged micro switches under the slide. When the batt of cotton depresses the "wands" the mist starts. The Moist wetting agent insures quick, uniform penetration ... costs less than 2¢ a bale and wet water only adds about 8 lbs. to a 500 lb. bale. Breaks in the batt, releasing either "Magic Wand" or both, instantly stop the mist and prevent wetting the lint slide.

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Open weave Jute Bagging

Pretested for uniform strength

Makes cleaner, stronger bales

"Built to Stand the Pressure"



**BELTON BAGGING CO.**

Belton, South Carolina



## • Displays of Cotton Please Merchants

MERCHANTS at Garland, Texas, featured cotton in their fall displays—and report that it proved to be a good attraction for customers.

At Rick Furniture Store, the chief window display was a bale of cotton surrounded by multi-colored samples of cotton carpeting.

M. S. Hollenshead took the theme "Cotton Pickers' Reunion" to boost sales at his appliance store.

Hollenshead, too, had cotton bale displays, and he went another step. Up front he hung a huge pair of overalls—they must be twice as big as any cotton picker's.

He had an old cotton-hauling horse-drawn buggy that he and his "country boys" pulled around town advertising "fast delivery."

The two Garland cotton displays

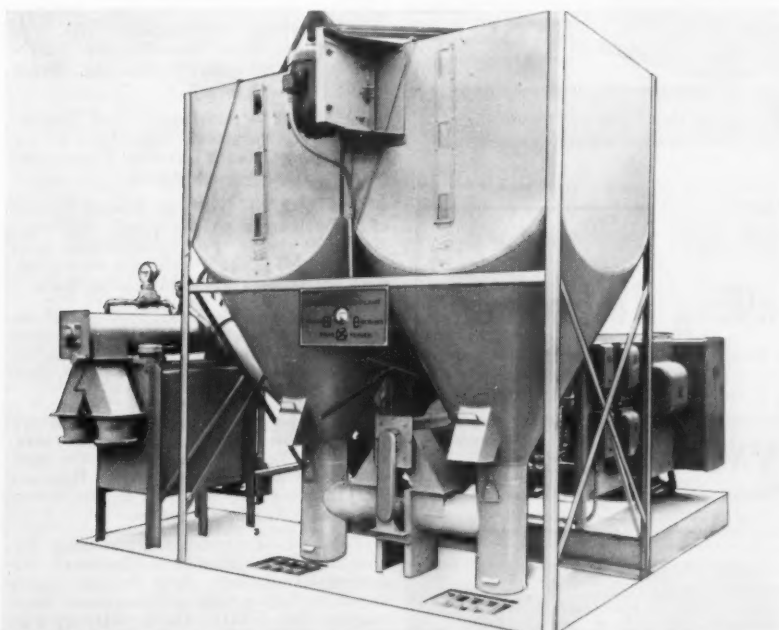
brought comment from many Northerners who have moved into the area.

Said one new-comer: "I'd always heard about cotton in the South, but this is about as close to a bale as I've come. I'm going out to a gin one of these days to see what goes on there."

## Vegetable Oil Refinery Has Been Relocated

Vegetable oil refining operations of the Durkee Famous Foods plant at Elmhurst, Long Island, have been relocated, says Harvey L. Slaughter, general manager. The relocation, he said, was carried out in order to provide better and more economical service for the many food oil buyers throughout the East.

■ **WESTERN COTTON OIL CO.**, Las Cruces, N.M., advertised cottonseed meal and hulls in the October issue of *New Mexico Farm and Ranch*.



SHOWN is a front view of the new Jacobson Package Feed Mill. Units, from left to right, are molasses mixer, two one-and-one-half ton vertical mixers and panel of electric switch and control boxes. Operation of the molasses mixer, vertical mixers and drag feeder is controlled from the switchboard between the vertical mixers.

### New Product

#### JACOBSON OFFERS COMPLETE PACKAGE FEED MILL

Jacobson Machine Works, manufacturers of hammermills and feed mill equipment, announce a new package feed unit, incorporating simplified feed mill construction installation.

The manufacturer says the new package feed mill is assembled from standard Jacobson units which have long been used by the feed industry. These include a variable speed, double chain drag feeder, a 75 horsepower Jacobson "Ajacs" hammermill, recirculating dust collector, two one-and-one-half ton vertical mixers, and a molasses mixer. Pre-assembled, it occupies a floor area of only 12 x 14 feet, and has an over-all height, including collector, of 12 feet. For shipping convenience, it is separated into

four sections. The electrical components, including motors, starters and entrance switches, are already installed and "hooked up," ready for connection with the power line.

Because of its simplicity and completeness, says the manufacturer, the Jacobson Package Feed Mill can be installed with a minimum of time and labor. New operators, who have never before had a feed mill, will find it especially beneficial, because it offers all the equipment needed, plus the assurance of quality components and logical set-up.

Information on the Jacobson Package Feed Mill is available from Jacobson dealers throughout the country, or from Jacobson Machine Works, 1090 Tenth Avenue S.E., Minneapolis, Minn., or from The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26.

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*Stormproof*

**COTTON SEED**



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- HIGHLY PROLIFIC

AS POPULAR AS EVER

**WATSON'S**

**4 QUALITY  
STRAINS**

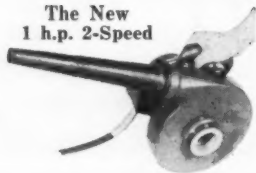
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- WATSON'S STONEVILLE 62
- WATSON'S EMPIRE

**FERRIS WATSON**  
SEED COMPANY

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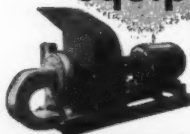
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on the increased im-  
portance of grain.

Write today for our  
complete line catalog.

The Duplex Mill & Manufacturing Co.  
Dept. CG, Springfield, Ohio

## CALENDAR

Conventions	Meetings	Events
12	13	14
15	16	17
18		

• Dec. 13-14 — Second annual Cotton Production Conference. Tutwiler Hotel, Birmingham, Ala. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

1957

• Jan. 14-16 — Fourth Conference on Cottonseed Processing and Nutritive Value of Cottonseed Meal. Southern Utilization Research Branch, USDA, New Orleans. Sponsored by USDA and National Cottonseed Products Association. For information, write Dr. A. M. Alt-schul, USDA, 1100 Robert E. Lee Boule-vard, New Orleans.

• Jan 17-18 — Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginners' Association meeting. Dinkler-Tutwiler Hotel, Birmingham, Ala. For information, write Tom Murray, execu-tive vice-president, Room 714 Henry Grady Bldg., Atlanta 3.

• Jan. 23-25 — Southern Weed Confer-ence. Bon Aire Hotel, Augusta, Ga., Dr. W. B. Albert, South Carolina Experiment Station, Clemson, president.

• Jan. 28-29 — National Cotton Council of America annual meeting. Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis. For information, write Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-presi-dent, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

• Jan. 31-Feb. 1—Carolinas Ginners' As-sociation annual convention. Clemson Couege, Clemson, S.C. Clyde R. Allen, executive secretary, P. O. Box 512, Ben-nettsville, S.C.

• Feb. 4-5—Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association, Houston Bank for Coopera-tives and Texas Federation of Coopera-tives joint meeting. Rice Hotel, Houston. For information, write B. E. Schroeder, 307 Nash Building, Austin.

• Feb. 4-5—Cottonseed Processing Re-search Clinic. Southern Regional Re-search Laboratory, New Orleans. Spon-sored by Valley Oilseed Processors' As-sociation and USDA. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, Associ-ation secretary.

• Feb 12-13 — Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginners' Association and Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association joint meeting. Bilt-more Hotel, Atlanta. Concurrent with Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit. Tom Murray, executive officer, Room 714, Henry Grady Bldg., Atlanta 3.

• Feb. 12-13 — Southeastern Gin Sup-pliers' Exhibit. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Sponsored by Southeastern Ginners' Council, composed of ginners of Alabama, Georgia and Florida. For information and space, write Tom Murray, 714 Henry Grady Building, Atlanta 3.

• Feb. 27-March 1 — Cotton Research Clinic. General Oglethorpe Hotel, Savan-nah, Ga. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.

• Feb. 28-Mar. 1 — Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City. Edgar L. McVicker, 1004 Cravens Building, Okla-homa City, secretary-treasurer.

• March 5-6—Western Cotton Produc-tion Conference. Hotel Westward Ho, Phoenix, Ariz. Sponsored by Southwest

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Last season we were un-able to supply the demand. We have a large supply on hand at the present time. But materials are getting scarce.

Better place your order now before it is too late.

Runs on track—un-loads long trucks or trailers without mov-ing up.

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**Five-State Cotton Growers' Association and National Cotton Council.**

- March 11-13 — Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. For information, write W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark. Arkansas-Missouri, Louisiana-Mississippi and Tennessee ginners' associations sponsor the exhibit and will hold their annual convention concurrently.

- March 11-13—Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president. Concurrent with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

- March 11-13 — Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. Gordon W. Marks, P. O. Box 1757, Jackson, Miss., secretary. Concurrent with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

- March 11-13 — Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. W. T. Pigott, Milan, Tenn., secretary-treasurer. Concurrent with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

- March 25-26—Valley Oilseed Processors' Association annual meeting. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.

- April 1-3 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association Convention, State Fair of Texas grounds, Dallas. Ed H. Bush, executive vice-president, 3724 Race Street, Dallas. For information regarding exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26.

- Apr. 30-May 1-2 — Spring meeting of American Oil Chemists' Society. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. For information, write American Oil Chemists' Society, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

- May 2-3 — National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association annual convention. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, executive vice-president.

- May 8-10 — Oil Mill Operators' Short Course. Texas A. & M. College, College Station. Sponsored by Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association. For information, write Dr. J. D. Lindsay, Texas A. & M. College.

- May 14-15 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Western Hills Lodge, Sequoyah State Park, Wagoner, Okla. Edgar L. McVicker, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City, secretary-treasurer.

- May 20-21—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C. John F. Moloney, 19 South Cleveland Street, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

- June 3-4—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. For information, write C. M. Scales, 322 Professional Center, Montgomery 4, executive secretary, Alabama-Florida Association; J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Bldg., Atlanta, secretary of Georgia Association.

- June 5-6 — Tristates Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Peabody Hotel, Memphis. Roy Castillow,

20 Lenon Drive, Little Rock, Ark., secretary.

- June 16-18 — South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association and North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint convention. Fort Sumter Hotel, Charleston. For information, write Mrs. M. U. Hogue, secretary-treasurer, North Carolina Association, 612 Lawyers Bldg., Raleigh; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, secretary-treasurer, South Carolina Association, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia.

- June 16-19—International Oil Mill Superintendents Association. Hilton Hotel, El Paso. For information, write H. E. Wilson, secretary-treasurer, P. O. Box 1180, Wharton, Texas.

- June 19-20-21—Southwestern Peanut Shellers' Association annual convention. Menger Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. For information, write John Haskins, Durant Peanut Co., Durant, Okla., secretary-treasurer.

- Sept. 30-Oct. 1-2 — Fall meeting of American Oil Chemists' Society. Cincinnati. For information, write American Oil Chemists' Society, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

- Oct. 2-3-4 — Beltwide Mechanization Conference, Shreveport, La. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.

## Expansion of Irrigation Continues in Mexico

Mexico continued to expand its irrigated acreage during 1956, USDA reports. An estimated 693,372 acres were either newly irrigated or improved during the year, compared with 504,247 acres during 1954 and 400,878 acres during 1953. Of the total area irrigated or improved during 1955, about 56,833 acres represented small projects or irrigation through wells and pumps and the remainder large projects.

The most important area opened to irrigation during 1955 was the Fuerte Valley in Sinaloa, where it is estimated that 74,130 acres were improved during the year. The total area to be irrigated by this project is 543,620 acres but it is not expected that this total will be reached before the end of two years.

In addition to the federal projects, considerable areas were opened to cultivation through private irrigation, but no statistics are available on the size of the areas involved. Most of these projects consisted of the drilling of wells.

■ ALLEN D. HALDERMAN, a sprinkler irrigation firm research engineer, has been named Arizona Extension irrigation specialist, located at Tucson.

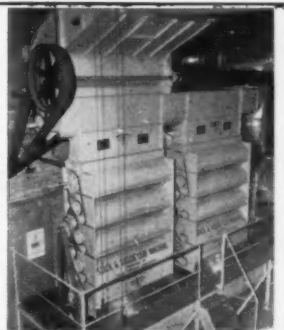
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As manufacturer's and distributors of tools, supplies and equipment for EVERY NEED of Cotton Gins and Oil Mills, we offer you the most complete service in the Southwest.

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## India Become Net Cotton Exporter in 1955-56

India's exports of 504,000 bales of cotton in August-May, 1955-56, exceeded imports of 427,000 bales in the same period, the first time since partition in August, 1947, that India has been a net exporter of cotton, says U.S. Foreign Crops and Markets.

Exports in the current period were more than three times the 155,000 bales exported in August-May, 1954-55. Heavy exports to Japan, amounting to about half of the 1955-56 volume, as well as large quantities to the United Kingdom and other Western European countries, China and Hong Kong accounted for the increase.

India's cotton imports are primarily

of the extra-long staple varieties from Egypt and Sudan, and medium to long staple from East Africa and the U.S. Total imports of 427,000 bales during August-May, 1955-56 were 14 percent higher than imports of 373,000 bales in the similar period of 1954-55. This is attributed to a steadily rising mill demand and a short 1955-56 crop, says the report.

Preliminary estimates of India's 1956-57 cotton production (harvest begins December, 1956) are for a crop of approximately 4,200,000 bales from an area of about 20,000,000 acres. Late reports of excessive rains, however, may result in a lower estimate. The 1955-56 production of 3,800,000 bales represented a sharp decline from production of 4,400,000 bales in 1954-55, in spite of the 1955-56 acreage increase to 20,230,000 acres.

The decline in 1955-56 production was attributed to unusually heavy damage of insect infestation and adverse weather conditions.

Cotton consumption in India is increasing steadily. Mill consumption has increased 38 percent in the last five years. Non-mill consumption is about 220,000 bales processed annually in homes and small cottage industries.

## Swift Announces Three Personnel Changes

Three management changes in the organization of Swift & Co.'s general feed department have been announced by Tom Colvin, department head.

Included are the appointments of M. F. Spore as sales supervisor of the Brownwood, Texas, division; Thomas E. Stone as a member of the company's general office staff and Clyde Greer to the Chicago general office staff in charge of poultry and turkey feed sales.

## Early C. Ewing Honored For Cotton Breeding

Tributes to Early C. Ewing were a highlight of the recent annual sales conference of some 15 Delta & Pine Land Co. cotton planting seed distributors. Eight states were represented at the meeting at Scott, Miss.



EARLY C. EWING

R. E. Lambert, Darlington, Ala., led in giving recognition to Ewing, breeder of Deltapine cottons for 41 years. Lambert stressed the fact that, as a result of Ewing's work as a cotton breeder, 36 percent of the total cotton acreage in the U.S. for 1956 was planted to Deltapine varieties. He also brought out that this tribute was not paid a man who is retiring, but who is still active in his field.

Other speakers at the luncheon in conjunction with the conference were Gerald L. Dearing of the Memphis Commercial Appeal and Congressman Frank Smith of Mississippi.

The afternoon session was devoted to tours of the farming operations conducted by the Delta & Pine Land Co. Visitors saw the cattle ranch, the various farming units of the plantation, and the research farm where cotton breeding and testing work is done.

## MODERN STEEL STORAGE

All-Steel Self-Filling Non-Combustible  
BUILDINGS

For—

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• PEANUTS

Designed, Fabricated and Erected  
Confer with us on your storage problems

## MUSKOGEE IRON WORKS

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*architects, engineers and builders  
of complete plants & units*

**EXTRACTION AND  
PROCESSING  
OF VEGETABLE OILS**

*developers of the Rotocel, installed  
capacity exceeds 2,300,000 tons per year*



**BLAW-KNOX COMPANY** Chemical Plants Division

Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania • Chicago 1, Illinois  
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## laugh it off .....

Then there was the wife who always berated her husband when he came home pie-eyed. A friend advised her to try kindness and tolerance on him instead of abuse. The following night, when her husband came home plastered, she met him at the door, embraced him, and made him comfortable on the divan. She hugged and kissed him, and told him how sweet he was. After about an hour of this treatment, she said, "Honey, let's go upstairs to bed." "I might as well," he said, "I'll catch hell when I get home, anyway."

He: There's a certain reason why I love you.

She: My goodness!

He: Don't be ridiculous.

Parson: If there be anyone in the congregation who likes sin let him stand up. What's this, Sister Virginia, you like sin?"

Virginia: Oh, pardon me, I thought you said gin.

Stella: Does your boy friend like to go out and gamble for money?

Della: Oh, no! He'd much rather take me home and play for fun.

He (making the time worn excuse): "I'm afraid we'll have to stop the car for a while. The engine is overheated."

She: "You guys are such liars. You always say the engine."

Reputation is character, minus what you've been caught doing.

"Your husband looks like a brilliant man. I suppose he knows all about everything, doesn't he?"

"Don't be silly. He doesn't suspect a thing!"

Columbus discovered America so that if some other country needed money, they'd have a place to borrow it from.

In the good old days a girl got a job because she couldn't get a husband. Now if she has a job a husband is relatively easy to find.

It is better to give than to lend, and it costs about the same.

Think you're getting old? One Congressional Medal of Honor winner sure felt he was when he asked his oldest daughter what she was studying. "Oh," she replied, "we're studying right now about some guy by the name of Hitler."

An after dinner speaker is a man who eats a meal he doesn't want so he can get up and tell a lot of stories he doesn't remember to a lot of people who've already heard them.

A man entered a Texas saloon with a piece of paper in his hand. In reply to a question, he said, "It's a list of all the men I can whip."

"Is my name on there?" demanded a broad-shouldered ranchman menacingly.

"Yes."

"Well, you can't whip me."

"Are you right sure?"

"I right sure am," he replied as he rolled up his sleeve.

"Very well," replied the other. "I'll take your name off the list."

## Ready Now!

### 1956-57 EDITION

# The International Green Book

## OF COTTONSEED AND OTHER VEGETABLE OIL PRODUCTS



## CONTENTS

- Cottonseed, Soybean, Linseed, Peanut and other Vegetable Oil Mills in the U. S., Canada and Latin America . . . Cottonseed and other Vegetable Oil Refineries . . . Cottonseed and other Vegetable Oil Shortening Plants . . . Cottonseed, Soybean, Peanut and other Vegetable Oil Products Brokers, Dealers, Importers, and Exporters . . . Margarine Manufacturers . . . Soap Manufacturers . . . Fertilizer Manufacturers . . . Oil Mill Machinery Manufacturers and Dealers . . . Bag and Bagging Manufacturers and Dealers . . . Manufacturers of Petroleum Products . . . Analytical Chemists . . . Cotton Compresses . . . Officers of Cottonseed and other Oilseed Products Trade Associations . . . Officers of Allied Trade Associations . . . Statistics of Value to the Vegetable Oil Industry.

(NOTE: Generally, cottonseed oil mill listings in the United States show officers, addresses, equipment and rail location. Many of the other vegetable oil mill listings in the United States, Canada and Latin America also give this information.)

## Price \$10

(\$12.00 outside of U.S.A.)

Published and for sale only by

## The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

3116 Commerce

P. O. Box 7985

Dallas, Texas

## • Fires Cause Heavy Losses of Cotton

FIRES have done several million dollars worth of damage to cotton during the first two weeks of October, reports from different parts of the Belt reveal. Recent fires have included the following:

Gainesville, Texas — Approximately 7,000 bales of government-owned cotton, valued at more than \$1 million, were involved in a fire at a former oil mill, now used for storage. Agricultural Enterprises had the property under lease from Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Dallas.

Leachville, Ark. — Fire destroyed some 5,000 bales of cotton Oct. 9. Value of the cotton was almost \$1 million, officials of Buffalo Island Compress estimated.

## More Orlon Production

Orlon staple and tow production annually will be increased from 60 million pounds to 100 million pounds by construction of a new Du Pont plant at Waynesboro, Va. The site adjoins the firm's acetate yarn unit. Completion is scheduled for late 1957.

This is the second announcement of expansion by Du Pont within the month. A new nylon plant at Richmond, Va., will produce 40 million pounds yearly.

## Birmingham Will Be Host To Agricultural Workers

Birmingham will be the site for the fifty-fourth annual convention of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers. The professional agricultural group will meet there Feb. 4-5-6. Dinkler-Tutwiler Hotel will be the headquarters, but other leading hotels will be used for meetings.

W. M. Fifield, University of Florida, is president of the Association; Lippert S. Ellis, University of Arkansas, is vice-president; and C. E. Kemmerly, Jr., Louisiana State University, is secretary.

## Portugal Lowers Import Tax

The short olive oil crop has caused Portugal to cut, temporarily, import duties on peanut oil. At the same time, export duties on olive oil have been waived. USDA explains that the purpose is to maintain exports of olive oil, while encouraging domestic use of peanut oil.

■ C. C. SMITH, vice-president, National Bank of Commerce, told the Memphis Agricultural Club Oct. 9 that Midsouth farmers will receive "liberal" compensation for Soil Bank participation.

## Producers Say Export Program Essential

The future of the cotton industry in the U.S. is dependent to a large degree upon action to regain and hold export markets for U.S. cotton. This statement was made at the American Cotton Producer Associates' directors meeting, Oct. 6, Memphis.

A. L. Story, president of the Association, pointed out that trade reports from a number of foreign countries indicate that the unprecedented expansion of cotton production abroad has been stopped. As a result, production will level off in most countries at much below the recent high volumes.

He added that the rapid expansion in the consumption of cotton abroad offers great possibilities for future exports. The competitive sales program appears to be the most economical and efficient method of achieving a fair share of the world export trade, Story said.

## Textile Education Meeting

The Textile Education Foundation held its annual meeting Oct. 20 at the Harrison Hightower Building at Georgia Tech in Atlanta.

The Foundation's operations during the past year were outlined in a series of reports from officers and committees.

## Statement of the Ownership, Management, and Circulation

required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233), of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, published bi-weekly at Dallas, Texas, for October 1, 1956.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, R. Haughton, Dallas, Texas.  
Editor, Walter B. Moore, Dallas, Texas.  
Managing Editor, Dick Haughton, Jr., Dallas, Texas.

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.)

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(Signed) DICK HAUGHTON, JR.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1956.

(Seal) M. E. GRIFFIN.  
(My commission expires June 1, 1957.)

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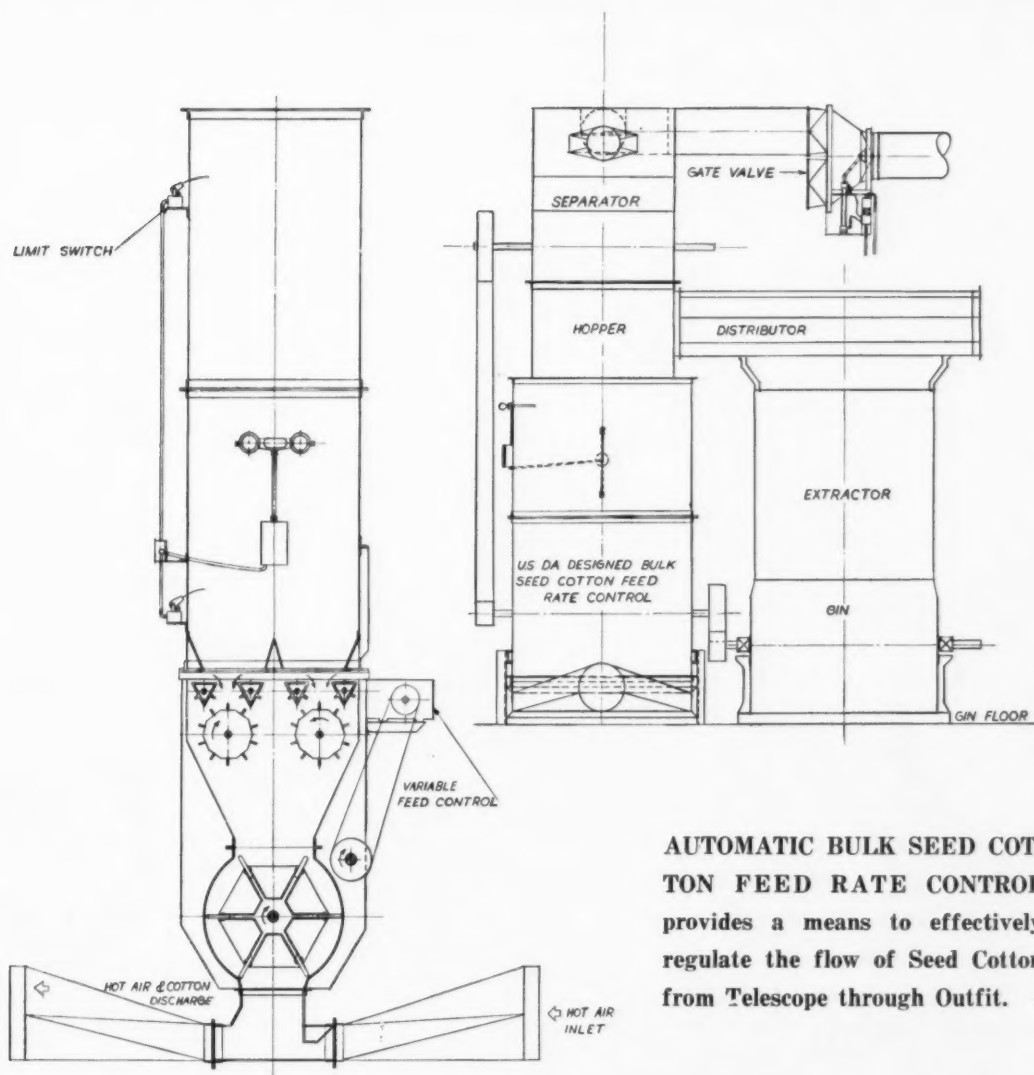
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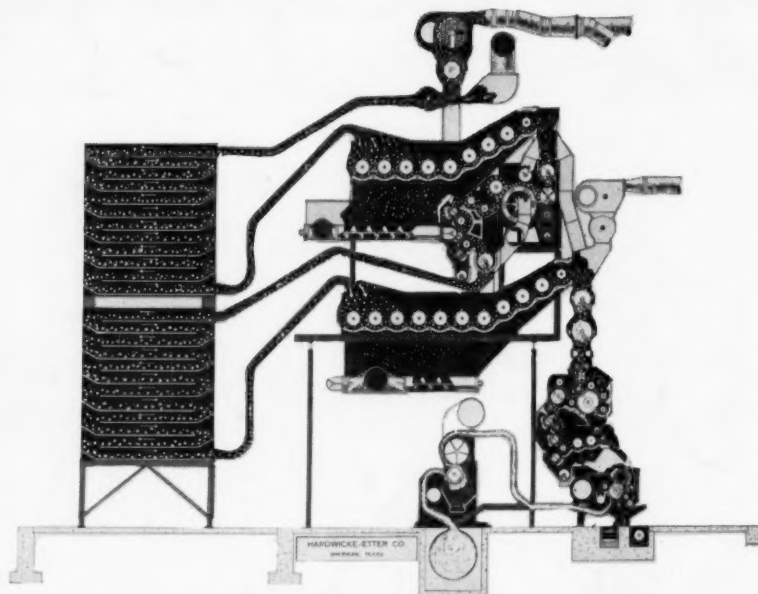
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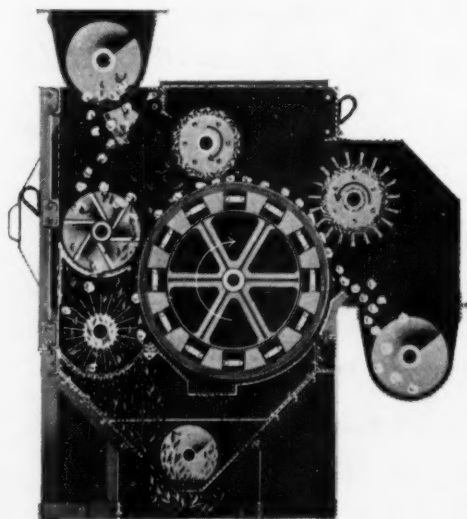
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